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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. THE SABBATH.

While I agree with those who urge the obliga-tion upon our civil rulers, to protect the Sabbath from violation,—at least by the government itself,— on the ground of its immediate connexion with and upon the secular interests of the communibearing upon the secular interests of the communi-ty, and therefore as a civil institution; yet I cannot agree with those who leave it there, and seem to agree with those who leave it there, and seem to absolve our rulers and legislators from any higher obligation on this great question. Can it be, Messrs. Editors, and can Christians assent, that civil government is instituted only for the regulation and promotion of the interests of this present world? Will immortal and accountable man say this? Will immortal and accountable man say this? he dare say this to his Maker, the Governor and Judge of the universe? Is not the whole design of our whole existence to serve, and glorify, and enjoy our whole existence to serve, and give present state God? And is not every thing, in this present state amountains, to be improved in subserviency to this great end? Is not this the duty of every individual, in every circumstance of his being? How, then, in every themselves of individuals, entrusted with the in-is any number of individuals, entrusted with the in-terests of this community, absolved from all regard to the highest and best interests of that community, both for time, and for eternity?

both for time, and for eternity?

Surely there is a fallacy, surely there is a great

error,—at least, to me it so appears,—in such a doctrine. The best interests of every individual in the
community must constitute the best interests of the munity, in the aggregate; and these it must be the duty of the government to regard and cherish. It is time, Messrs. Editors, that this principle was more generally considered and felt, and acted upon. It is time that the separation, the almost total disunion of the temporal and spiritual interests of man, in his civil relations, should cease; and that the latter should take their rank among the former, and share the regard, protection, and fostering care of rulers and legislators, according to their indissolu-ble relations, and mutual influences.

Not that I would desire "a union of church and such as is popularly apprehended, and depre-But masmuch as the latter cannot prosper pon the prostration and ruin of the former, (wit-ess the experiment of France, within the recollecon of almost the youngest of us,) I would that the rmer, so far, at least, as they are directly connected with, and bear upon those of the state, should be treated, and provided for, as constituting a part of the common weal. I would more; that our rulers, and legislators, judges, and magistrates, should "be just men, fearing God," and "ruling in his "be just men, rearing coo," and "runing in his fear," for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well;" and that they should know and feel that their constituents, and subjects, have higher and more durable interests than those of time, which it is their duty to cherish

And who will deny the immediate connexion of the Sabbath, and its holy duties, with all the best interests of both time and eternity? And how can our rulers, legislators, and judges be excused, if they violate it by unnecessary travelling themselves, and by authorizing and encouraging its violation by others; and that under pretence of the public weal, or convenience? Or how can they be absolved from regarding and protecting the Sabbath, both in their official and individual character, in its relations to the spiritual as well as the temporal inter-

No longer should such a false and deceptive dis-fraction be suffered to prevail. Rulers and magis-trates should be considered as having the whole interests of the community, certainly their highest and hest interests, in their charge, and as under obigation to regard and promote them. And I trust the time is not far distant when such will be the amon sentiment of both rulers and ruled: when this principle will govern all elections, and appointments to office; and regulate the discharge of all official and individual duties. When the high ob-jects and claims of the sacred Sabbath will not be leveled down to its mere secular bearings, and as a civil institution, merely: but, while these must not be overlooked, its higher purposes, and authority, spiritual and divine, shall be felt, acknowledged, and cherished. When the principles which shall govern our rulers, legislators, and judges, shall be, t merely how far will the mere secular interests, convenience, of the community be promoted, at when a higher motive shall be sought and obeywhat saith the LORD?

> For the Boston Recorder. QUESTION.

their families, especially members of the Church on any terms except those of Christian equality?

ANSWER.
Sincerity claims respect, and the conscientious cruples of MANY demand a more respectful and autious consideration than the importance of their uestion alone might seem to deserve. These erists are not alone in their scruples; we have own many sincere and some intelligent Christians who think with them, and we have seen the peace of neighborhoods and churches disturbed or dangered by a collision of views on this subject. But we shall attempt a few remarks on the ques-

on, with the hope of being able to convince those who are one in Christ Jesus, that there is no more ed of dispute on this than on any other question especting the established customs of good society. correspondents complain, that servants ven in Christian families are not permitted to enby the same respect and privileges with those who ploy them: and to enforce this complaint, they due the perfect equality of the brotherhood of ints and of the subjects of a free government. We wish, however, to consider the question not as liticians, but merely as Christians; and on this

ast point therefore we shall make only a few cur-

We are told, on very high authority, that "all en are born free and equal." But does this maxim assert perfect equality, or require men to abolish all distinctions? Does it say, that no man right to be richer or wiser, more respectable or more powerful, than another? Does it imply, that the ruler shall not govern his people, nor the gen-eral command his army, nor the instructer discime his pupils, nor the parent keep his children in To be perfectly equal, all must be e, either rulers or subjects, either rich or poor, her philosophers or men unlearned. This notion perfect equality, if carried out, would annihilate y government and every society on earth, for it require all to stand upon one broad dead level. with none above the common standard. We might as well require all men to live in houses exactly niar, to wear the same kind of clothes and eat he same quality of food; to be equally beautiful equally deformed; alike healthy, or alike diseased. But there is a peculiar equality among Chris-ians. They are all children of the same Father,

all redeemed by the same Saviour; all sanctified by the same Spirit; all guided by the same rule of faith and practice; all cheered by the same precious promises; all destined to one eternity of untold and unutterable bliss. All the members of the family of Christ, are entitled to equal privileges. The monarch, as a Christian, can claim no pre-eminence over his meanest subject; the prince and the barger, ment here one according to the conditions of the beggar meet here on a common level; and God, overlooking the petty transient distinctions of society, fixes his eye on their souls, and recognizes no distinction except that of greater or less degrees

But is this inconsistent with the customs of society? Does the doctrine of equality among Christians require us to abolish all distinctions among them? The church is one thing; society is quite another; and may not the Christian after his conversion retain the same standing in society that he held before! If a parent is converted, does he not still tetain his pre-eminence and authority as the head of his family? Does piety begin with declaring war against the ordinary customs of society, nor cease until it has swept away all the distinctions between rulers and subjects, between parents and children, between the rich and the poor?

Christianity, though a great leveler of society, intermeddles not with any of those established customs which are either in ocent or indifferent. It takes society as it finds it, conforms to its laws and follows its march of improvement. Its chief concern is with the spiritual interests of mankind; and it reforms government and society only by the silent, yet all pervading influence of its spirit, its maxims and the example of its votaries. Thus acted the Apostles. They took society as they found it, and left the leaven of their principles to work out its gradual reformation. In matters of indifference Paul became all things to all men; and, so far from interfering with the established order of society, we find not only Him, but all the apos-tles enjoining upon their followers conscientious obedience to government, and a cheerful submis-sion to those rules and distinctions which custom

Paul has recognized the propriety of such a distinction among Christians as that of masters and servants. He gives precepts appropriate to them both, and sometimes addresses Christians as the servants of other Christians. "Servants, be obedient to your masters according to the flesh. Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called being a servant, care not for it: but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather." When Onesimus, who had run away from Philemon his Christian master, was converted by the instrumentality of Paul, the apostle sent him back to his master with a kind letter in which he entreats Philemon to forgive his servant, and receive him as a beloved brother, and likely henceforth to be profitable to him both as a Christian and a servant. All this does not indeed prove the condition of a servant to be desirable; but, had the dis-tinction of master and servant among the followers

tinction of master and servant among the followers of Christ been under all circumstances inconsistent with the principles of the gospel, we cannot well account for the precepts on the conduct of Paul.

The practice, so offensive to the querists in your last number, prevails in the best society throughout Christendom. Ought Christians, then, to be censured for adopting this practice? Are they bound, on becoming Christians, to abandon the sphere in which they had always moved, or change those rules of social and domestic life in which they were educated? Does Christianity require them to ineducated? Does Christianity require them to in-fringe upon the customs of reputable and refined society? Were Paul alive, would he denounce such customs, or harshly censure his brethren for adhering to them? Before we do this, it becomes us to inquire what effect it would have on Christianity itself, and where this principle of innovation

would be likely to end.

The custom, of which your correspondents complain, prevails also to a considerable extent in the church. Λ large number of Christians, eminent church. A large number of Christians, eminent for their piety and intelligence, have adopted it without one thought of its being inconsistent with the gospel. It is practised also by many of our best ministers, and by nearly all that are settled over a refined people. They appear uniformly to act on the principle of conforming to the customs of that society in which Providence places them, or of continuing those customs in which they have been educated. If your correspondents cannot feel kindly towards such Christians, they cannot feel kindly ly towards such Christians, they cannot feel kindly towards many of the best Christians in the world; and if they could not in conscience hear such min-isters, they would refuse to hear some of the ablest and best ministers that ever lived. Shall we pass up-on such men a sentence of sweeping condemnation?

Do we then plead for the extension of this practice among Christians? We plead neither for nor against any indifferent custom of society. We take it as we find it; and, where they are not positively wrong, we would conform to the customs of that society in which we move. We leave others to do the same; nor would we presume to interfere with the domestic concerns of our brethren is Christ. Let every one regulate his family accord ing to the habits in which he has been educated, or the customs of that society in which he moves Does a Christian choose to have his servants at hi own table in terms of equality with himself and his family? We leave him to his choice, & should as soon think of prescribing the fashion of his coat as of dictating the rules of his house. Does another Christian preser a different mode, we leave him also to his choice; nor would we severely cen-sure him, whether he be a brother in the church,

or a father in the ministry.

After all, however, are not all Christians equal: In most respects they doubtless are; but are they equal in all respects? Are they so even as memequal in all respects? Are they so even as members of the church? Was not an Apostle superior to the ordinary Christians of his age? Must not a pastor be considered as in some respects above his deacons, or elders, and they in turn above the com-mon members in his church? If not, what mean those gradations of office and authority which Christ stablished in his Church, which Apostles confirmed by their example, and Christians of every name have adopted in every age and country? But, as members of society, Christians are often placed still farther apart from each other. retain the same place which they had before their conversion; the rich are not stripped of their wealth, nor the poor suddenly raised above the necessity of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow; renement does not degenerate into rudeness, nor rusticity rise at once to the politeness of refined so elety; the magistrate remains a magistrate, and

Let it be remembered here, that no honest em-ployment is in itself disreputable, or degrading. Our condition is the allotment of Providence, with which we ought to be content, and he who dis charges the duties of his station merits the respect of mankind, and is sure to receive the approbation of God. A faithful servant toiling in the kitcher or the field, deserves far more respect than a vicious

the subject, a subject still.

his guilded coach. Our happiness too depends more on ourselves than our condition; and a pennyless tenant of a cottage has far less reason than is generally imagined to envy the possessor of thousands, or the occupant of a throne. If we can rise, let us rise; but wherever Providence casts our lot, let us for the time remember, that contentment is both

for the time remember, that contentment is both our duty and our happiness.

But should we like to be servants? Surely not; nor should we like to be day-labourers. But does this prove there ought to be no difference between an employer and his workman? Still less should we like to be beggars. But shall we, therefore, humble ourselves to the beggar's condition, or raise him to ours?—But we should not like to have our children become servants! Very true; but if the providence of God should make them such, ought they not to conform to their condition?

providence of God should make them such, ought they not to conform to their condition?

But will not the world reproach us? This question, if admitted, puts an end at once to all argument. The world reproached gu. Savour; and owhat we will, we cannot hope dathely to escape their reproaches. We should not be so anxious to know what they would say, as to ascertain what the principles of Christianity require. the principles of Christianity require. Those principles require us to move with blameless propriety in whatever sphere Providence may place us. Do you then ask how we should choose to act? Were we rulers we should hope to rule in the fear of God. Were we rich, we would endeavor to use our property for his glory and the good of mankind; were we poor, we would refrain from repining at our hard lot, and strive to throw around our humble abode the charms of Christian humility and con-tentment; were weservants or workmen, we should tentment; were we servants or workmen, we should conscientiously serve our employers with a fidelity which might honor our holy profession, and deserve their heartfelt respect and gratitude. We would scrupulously conform to our condition. This course is the only path of safety. Should a friend invite us to his house, and there admit his servants to the same table with us or exclude them from it, we would not inversely less than the same table with us or exclude them from it, we would not inversely less than the same table with us or exclude them from it, we would not inversely less than the same table with us or exclude them from it, we would not intermeddle with his domestic arrange-ments, but gratefully partake his hospitalities, ask-ing no questions for conscience' sake. This middle course a minister of Christ must necessarily take, associating as he does with various classes; but if he carries every where the spirit of his Master, his course is plain and easy. Candor and Charity.

READING AND THINKING.

In 1826 the Rev. Mr. Dwight, then of Boston, had the following just and striking remarks, in a Sermon preached at the installation of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, in Portland .-They were at the time a loud and seasonable warning to the churches; but the necessity and importance of them are far more important now, and we invite our readers to give them a solemn and attentive perusal. He is urging his hearers to "a patient, fair and thorough examination of the truths of the gospel." Allow me to urge this duty upon you with earn-

cstness, because it is most extensively acid unhappily neglected. 'We live,' it is continually said, 'in a new agra, The Aera of Charity.' 'The church,' new aera, THE AERA OF CHARITY. The church, we are told, has been too long engaged in dry doctrinal speculations. Her sass are now forsaking the gloomy hall of the metaphysiaian, hung round as it is with the cobwebs of ages, for the fresh air and the warm sun sine of practical benevolence. Our fathers have sufficiently investigated the principles of the depict of the stress and the principles. nevolence. Our fathers have safficiently investiga-red the principles of theological science; and we have nothing to do but to apply them. Action, Action, is now the watchword of the church: — and, unfortunately, so universally and exclusively its watchword, that Reading and Thinking are to a sad extent almost forgotten. The human mind, always too unwilling to think, has now found an what multitudes are there, who read nothing but Devotional Treatises, except what is periodically brought them by the vehicles of religious Intelli-gence; and how often therefore are the stated and accidental interviews of Christians one dull and wearisome monotony. God gave us reason, imagination, taste and memory, that we might employ them on the noblest objects; and what theme so elevated, so fit to prompt their highest efforts, as that Manifestation of Himself, which is the light, which inspires the joy, and which calls forth the praises of heaven. Religion, it is true, has its seat in the heart; but it makes its way to the heart, not through the animal feelings, but through the understanding. The means of sanctification is Tauth; and the mind which does not make progress in truth, will not make progress in holiness. It will be said that the exigencies of the Church require active labour, and that its friends accidental interviews of Christians one dull and the Church require active labour, and that its friends therefore can find no time for study. I admit the came from God, is Truth; and, as found in Man, is Obedience to Truth. The real welfare of Christianity, therefore, never can require that those who profess it should be ignorant of its principles; and, f the existing system of measures involves the ne cessity of such ignorance, it is so far radically defective. "Knowledge" in religion, as in every things else, "Is rower," and the efforts of knowledge in doing good, while they are incomparably less toilsome than the efforts of Ignorance, are at

the same time incomparably more productive.

The consequence of such a state of things is, that the religion of the present day consists too little in the knowledge of Divine Truth, and too much in the excitement of the animal feelings, and the cor responding movements of the lips and hands. That kind of preaching which requires thought in the hearer, and is calculated to inform his mind, is in many places, from a mere unwillingness to think, ceasing to be popular; and it is therefore giving place to another kind which either merely excites his feelings or informs him how he feels, or occaionally impels him to benevolent actions. The con-equence will be a failure on the part of ministers to instruct their people, and a wide-spread ignorance in the people of the great principles of Christianity. If our fathers established these principles sufficiently, their knowledge was not, like their estates, her editary; nor shall we require it, but as they did, by study and research. The Christians of the present day know indeed, better than their fathers knew, how to give and how to labour; but in the duty of being able to give every man a reason for the hope that is in them, the Church of America has most obvi-ously gone backward. This ignorance appears in some instances to be rendering our revivals of reli gion scenes of animal excitement, instead of what they ought to be the triumphs of truth over the con-science and the heart. Let this evil not be checked; and the time perhaps is not distant, when great numbers who profess to be the disciples of Christ, ot being " rooted and grounded in the truth," will he "blown about his grounder in the description of doctrine."—
Having taken their opinions on trust from a favorite teacher, when he is removed, they will become a prey to those, who with "cunning craftiness lie in wait to deceive." The great danger of our churches arises from their ignorance of theology, & their consequent willingness to mistake excitement for piety. These very evils pervaded New Eng-

master dozing on his silken couch, and lolling in | land during the memorable Revival of Religion in 1740; and, when they had prevailed for a season, subsided into the torpor of sixty years. Let me suggest for your encouragement, Brethren, that you can discover the truth of God; and that that truth, perceived, loved and obeyed, will make you holy.—
Let it therefore never be said of you, as, by an Apostle, it was said of the Hebrew Christians, "For
when, for the time, ye ought to be teachers, ye have
need that one teach you again which be the first
principles of the oracles of God."

> From the Christian Mirror. TRACTS .- A NEW SERIES PROPOSED.

I wish to offer a new suggestion concerning Tracts. Those which we have are good for their purpose. But there is a class of men whom they do not meet,—a large and enlightened class by whom they will not be read or will not be valued, certainly as those of another description might be. We have none for those irreligious men who delight in profound conception, in thorough investigation, or in rich and copious diction. There are many such men through our whole country; and they need, as much as the poor and the ignorant, the charity of Christians. They despise Traets, it may be; at the best, they think them fit only for children and uninstructed people. But a pamphlet with the name of Hooker, or Taylor, or Barrow, or Hall, prefixed to it, could not be despised; often it would be read, if for no other reason, that its author posbe read, it for no other reason, that its author pos-sessed genius and that it levies no heavy tax upon-time. Again: I presume less benefit is produced by Tracts in their present form on the irreligious than on Christians. By Christians they are not only circulated, but read with avidity. But we need intellectual Christians,—Christians of strong mind combining with piety all which is powerful or lovely in cultivated taste and vigorous thought.— To promote this end, and to do good to the instructed part of thoughtless men, might not a series be compiled from the highest order of theological REMEMBRANCER.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

SELECTED LESSIONS.

For six months, commencing with the first Sabbath in May.

The following table of Sabbath School Lessons, The following table of Sabbati School Lessons, is a continuation of the series, which has appeared in the Mirror for the last two years. The chronological order of events, as arranged by Dr. Doddridge in his Harmony of the N. Testament, is observed, as far as it could be without taking different parts of the same lesson from different blocks. It will be some by a resurveyed to the reliefs that ill be seen by a recurrence to the subjects, that they constitute a most interesting and eventful portion of the Gospel; including that event, on which hang all the immortal hopes of our fallen world.— We give them thus early, that the attention of those schools which have been suspended during the winter, may be arrested, and seasonable preparations commenced for resuming the delightful employment of searching the Scriptures in a social capacity. Experience has abundantly proved the advantage of having the sum acres employment in this department spread out before the mind; and of every member of a school knowing beforehand the lesson for every week. When this is the case, an occasional absence does not interrupt the order of the School, as it would in other circumstances. To accommodate those who may wish for them the publishers will strike off an additional number of copies on a card, or separate paper. [Ch. Mir.

		38 /			
1st	Sabbath,	Mathew	XXVI.	1-16.	a
2d		Luke	XXII.	7-23.	6
3d	Sabbath,	Luke	XXII.	24-38.	c
4th	Sabbath,	John	XIII.	1-17.	d
5th	Sabbuth,	John	XIII.	18-35.	e
		JUN	E.		
1st	Sabbath,	John	XIV.	1-14.	f
21	Sabbath,	John	XIV.	15 - 31.	h
3d	Sabbath,	John	XV.	1-11.	
4th	Sabbath,	John	XV.	12-27.	
		JUI	Y.		
1st	Sabbath,	John	XVI.	1-15.	j
2d	Sabbath,	John	XVI.	16-33.	k
31	Sabbath,	John	XVII.	1-12.	ı
4th	Sabbath,	John	XVII.	13 - 26.	m
		AUGI	UST.		
1st	Sabbath,	Matthe	w XXVI.	36-46.	71
2d	Sabbath,	Matthe	w XXVI.	47-56.	0
3d	Sabbath,	Matthe	w XXVI.	57-75.	p
4th	Sabbath,		w XXVII		q
5th	Sabbath,	Matthe	wXXVII	. 24-38.	
		SEPT	EMBER		
1st	Sabbath,	Matthe	w XXVII		8
2d	Sabbath,	Matthe	w XXVII		1
3d	Sabbath,	John	XX.	1-18.	2.6
4th	Sabbath,	Luke	XXIV.	13-35.	v
		осто	BER.		
1st	Sabbath,	John	XX.	19-31.	w
2d	Sabbath,	John	XXI.	1-14.	x
34	Sabbath,	John	XXI.	15-25.	y
4th	Sabbath,	Mark	XVI.	14-20.	2
		SUBJ	ECTS.		

—a. The chief priests &c. conspire against Christ—a woman anointeth him—Judas engages to christ—a woman anometern mm—Judas engages to deliver him up by treachery.—b. Christ celebrates the passover with his disciples, and institutes the Lord's Supper.—c. A strife among the disciples—Peter warned—all exhorted to prepare for approaching trial.—d. Jesus washeth his disciples' feet, wheels their specimes and insulates have the checks their aspirings, and inculcates humility— ϵ Christ is troubled in spirit, affirms that one of the dis ciples will betray him, & eventually points outJudas. -f. Christ discourses affectionately with his dis

ciples, and comforts them under the prospect of his departure.—g. Christ continues his discourse, urges obedience, promises the Holy Spirit.—h. Christ the true vine, believers the branches.—i. The disciples further instructed, as to their relation to Christ, what they are to expect from the world,

the testimony of the Spirit.

—j. Why Christ premonished his disciples of their sufferings—why the world will afflict them—the Holy Spirit will supply Christ's absence—His offices.—k. Discourse concluded, promises to see his disciples again and confer on them inalienable ioy .- l. Christ's memorable prayer .- m. Prayer

-n. Christ retireth to Gethsemane-his agony o. Judas consuremates his treachery, & acthere.—o. Judas consummates his treachery, & actually betrays Christ.—p. Jesus is conducted to the palace of Caiaphas.—g. Jesus is brought before Pilate.—r. Christ sentenced, mocked, and crucified.—s. Christ on the cross is insulted, he expires—t.

Phenomena attending Christ's death-his burial,-Christ's resurrection .- v. Christ joins two of the disciples on their way to Emmaus.

w. Christ appears to his disciples.-z. Christ discovers himself at the sea of Tiberias.—y. Christ converses with Peter at the sea of Tiberias.—z. Christ having commissioned his disciples, ascends THE SPIRIT OF NEW-JERSEY.

A Correspondent at Princeton writes us that, at the annual meeting of the Princeton Sunday School Union, on Wednesday the 1st inst. it was resolved "that a Salbath School be formed in every neighborhood in the State of School be formed in every neighborhood in the State of New-Jersey, previous to the 1st of January, 1831." We have since received the New-Jersey S. S. Journal. from which we learn that the schools, within the bounds of the Union, are in a very flourishing condition; nearly all the clergymen taking a lively interest in them. The Board have resolved to give a premi'm of \$50, annually, to be raised by private subscription, for the best essay, on some subject connected with the interests of Salbath Schools. Indigent children are to be supplied, gratis, by the Nassau Hall Bible society, with Testaments. Mr. Harvey Fish and Dr. James English are appointed Sabbath School agents for the State. It is calculated that there are in New Jersey 11,000 children who receive no advantages from schools, and shout 14000 adults who cannot read. \$20,000, in view of this estimate, have been appropriated, annually by the Legislature of that state, for the use of common schools. This Union embraces 50 schools, 442 teachers, 3158 scholars, and more than 6500 volumes in the various libraries attached to the schools. [Philadelphian.]

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. Causes of the decline of once flourishing congregations.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-In this paper I shall furnish our readers with no extract from missionary correspondence—nor refer them to any particular church or parish that may have fallen into decay. Nor do I pledge myself to enter into a full enumeration of the various causes that have contributed to the downfall of congregations, that were once the glory of our American Zion; but with your permission, I will just glance at some of those which are most prominent—or which at least have struck my own mind most forcibly, when surveying the decaved or decaying portion of our churches.

cayed or decaying portion of our churches.

1. The early settlement of Arminian ministers.

With the merits of Arminianism, as a system of faith I have now no concern. As a system of practical duly, if it be judged of by its influence on its preachers it is certainly worth but little. Few congregations have long survived the blasting influence of Arminian preaching. Two sermons on the Sabbath, studied and delivered in the spirit of slumber, have laid the congregation asleep from year to year, till they began to inquire why they year to year, till they began to inquire why they might not as well sleep at home, on "the softest couch that nature knows," as well as on the hard seats of the house of God. Few visits were ever received from their Pastor—and when received, they were but like the visits of other men-visits of cer-emony, or of common politeness, which left behind them no savor of a better world. There is a sacredness about the ministerial character, derived from the divine origin of the office, and from the relative importance of religious subjects, that can-not be cast off, with impunity; and though ungodly men may for a time hatter and applaud the man, who lays aside every insignia of his office as soon as he descends from the pulpit, yet in their hearts they despise him—regard him as an hireling, and turn a deaf ear to all his elequent illustrations and enforcements of moral duties. Did his sermona possess even higher characteristics than they do they would fait to preserve him from contempt, so long as his daily intercourse with his people evinced t to be his supreme object to please men, and seeure his own subsistence.

2. The settlement of ministers, of violent pas-

sions or immoral lives. Men of this stamp are not to be found only in the ranks of religious errorists. There are evangelical preachers, whose passions have never been subdued, or never put under proper restraints, and who are involved in perjetual conflict with their neighbors or their parishes in connect with their neighbors of their parishes in consequence of giving a ready ear, and equally ready utterance to every foul suspicion or slander-ous report, brought to them. They are Salamanders. Their element is fire. Will supplies fuel, and passion kindles the flame. A general conflagration ensues, and the residuum of the spiritual temple they began to build is a least of the spiritual temple they began to build is a least of the spiritual. temple they began to build—is, a heap of ashes!
Whether such ministers are most worthy of pity, or condemnation, let Heaven decide.

or condemnation, let Heaven decide.

But an immoral minister—a man who preaches truth, and serves Satan, is a still heavier curse on any people among whom he takes his station. Like the raging wave of the sea, he foams out his own shame. Vicious men abhor him. Sober men flee from him. The children of God weep over him, and say "How long, O Lord!"

A drunken minister! A cambling minister!

and say "How long, O Lord!"

A drunken minister! A gambling minister! A debauched minister!—A "natural brute beast, made to be taken and destroyed"—"walking after the flesh, in the lust of uncleanness, going in the way of Cain, and running greedily after the error of Balaam for reward"—" to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever!" Can any church or parish live, under the ministrations of such a man? Reason, as well as fact, answers, No!

3. The continuance of a minister as a Pastor after his active usefulness is over. A minister who has been faithful in the discharge of his duties during the period of his activity, and who has received from his people but a bare competency for the support of his family, ought not to be cast off in his old age, and doomed to the miseries of unbefriended poverty. But neither ought he to be relied up-on, to perform all those labous of love which are required by the interests, not to say, by the wishes of his people. Let them give him the assistance which his infirmities require. It is expense wisely incurred. A prudent colleague, entering while field of his labors, may profit by his counsels, and be sustained by his prayers, till he shall have secured the confidence of the whole flock, and be able, with great advantage, to prosecute the pious plans of the aged Pastor.

But, it is an ill-timed parsimony that retains a

man in the pastoral office, after age has paralyzed his powers, and benumbed his sensibilities—thro' an unwillingness to assume the additional burden of giving him an assistant. Though such as have grown old with him, and such as remember the real and fidelity of his better days, may unity pre-fer his ministrations to those of any other man, and, all notions of expense aside, may choose to retain him,—yet it should not be forgotten, that the youthful part of the society, on which the fu-ture prosperity of the church depends, lies very much beyond the sphere of his influence, and wil derive little advantage from his public instructions, or more private intercourse.

They will of course withdraw from him, as from one of another generation, whose views and feel ings have little coincidence with their own-and will contract habits of inattention and indifference to the services of the sanctuary, or else, attach themselves to some other denomination in the vi-cinity, where a more youthful minister, will at least gratify their taste, and sympathize more deeply in the sentiments peculiar to their period of life. Thus has the life blood of many a flourishing parish been drained to the last drop, and nothing has remained but shrivelled tendons and dry bones to attract the eyes, and affect the hearts of interested spectators. church in ruins! heaven in tears!

MMig 10 CTTI V.13-14

REVIVALS.

From the Western Recorder. SKANEATELES, N. Y.

MR. EtDTOR .- The r vival in this place, is not so much in the vi lare, as in other parts of the congregation. It commenced in the session near the close of the last year, and while silently extending in the church, was but little noticed, until the first day of the new year, which was observed as a season of fasting, humilation and prayer before God. At the meeting on that day, the animating fact was apparent, that the Holy Spirit was indeed among us, soltening the hearts of professors, and exciting anxthe salvation of sinners. Unusual numbers were present. Free confessions of backsliding and want of brotherly kindness and charity, were male; the prayers offered, earnest and humble; while uncommon solemnity of mind and tenderness of feeling, with falling tears, seemed to pervade the assembly. It was truly a seas in of more than or-dinary interest, and will doubtless be long rememdinary interest, and will doubtless be long reflection bered by many who were permitted to participate in its refreshing influence. There appeared indubitable evidence that "the power of God was present, to heal" the wounds of Zion; and that soon we should witness sinners in anguish of spirit, feel-ing their need of the balm of Gilead and the great

Physician of souls.

From that day to the present, there has been more engagedness in prayer, and corresponding ex-ertions in the church, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, both at home and abroad. ethren have appeared to be increasingly influenced by the spirit contained in the directions of the Anostie to the Colossian church-" Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved. bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind meckness, long suffering-forbearing one another, and forgiving one another. If any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you, so quarrel against any, even as constant also do ye. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. peace of God rule in your hearts; to the which, also, we are called in one body; and be ye thankful."

The congregation, on the Sabbath, has increased in numbers and attention to the word. Evening ed in numbers and attend in the word. Evening meetings have been well attended—often much crowded, and uniformly solemn. Within a few weeks past, the sole unity has apparently increased; and more prominent and interesting cases of awakening and hopeful conversion have come to our knowledge than we had before witnessed. Among this number, are heads of families. The work has not been rapid nor powerful in its progress; rather like the silent and refreshing dew, than like the copious, rushing shower. Its features, though not of the prominent kind, are of an interesting aspect; such as only the power of the Holy Spirit could form. In the language of another—"This cer-tainly looks like the finger of God?" Although it has thus far been limited, in its visible effects, and the number of its apparent subjects, in comparison with what has been experienced in many other places: vet its fouits are precious, in various respects, and will, it is believed, remain to the glory of their divine Author, and the good of this people. A few of the first subjects have united with the church; and others are expecting to unite, at a suitable sea-The exact number of hopeful conversions I do not know; nor does any one among us. been my design to keep myself and others ignorant on this subject, as I consider numerical calculations, in the time of a revival, productive of evil. I have thought it sufficient for both the friends and the enemics of the Releemer, to know the general and solemn fact, that the Holy Spiril of God, by which souls are sealed unto the day of redemption, was among us, in a special manner, convincing sinners of their guilt and exposure to endless misery while impenitent, and converting some to the knowledge and ohe lience of the truth as it is in Jesus. I remain your's, &c.

Samuel W. Brace. Skancateles, April S, 1829.

Religion in Maine .- One year since we were frequently cheered with intelligence of the revival of the work of God in different parts of this State. For mouths past there has been a distressing dearth of such glad tidings; and to add to the gloom, many in the church who have been distinguished for their Christian real and pious example, have been transferred to the church triumphant. Meanwhile transferred to the church triumphant. Meanwhile thos who wait for the consolation of Zion have been ready to exclaim, "How long, Lord! wilt thou hile thyself forever?" We trust, that He, who despises not the prayer of the destitute, is about appearing for the enlargement of Zion. In several towns near the mouth of the Kennebec River, the work of conversion is reported, through various channels to be realized and the content of the Conten channels, to be making encouraging progress. same is true, to some extent, of places on the Pe-We know not but a movement has commenced among ourselves. The spirits of some appear to be stirred up to take hold on the promises, and to plead in Christ's name, for their fulfilment; and we are not without instances of conversion uncertainty what turn our religious interests may take-what the aspect they shall bear, a few weeks or months hence. Christians, have you any con-Mirror.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1829

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Gospel According to Paul.—A Sermon delivered Sept. 17, 1828, at the installation of the Rev. B. Tyler, D. D. as pastor of the 2d. Congregational Church in Portland, Me. By Lyman Beecher, D. D.-Text, Gal. i, S. But though we, or an angel from heaven, &c .- The preacher I. Explains the difference between the law and the gospel. II. Inquires what the gospel is, which Paul prembed. 1. The Apostle taught, that all men have sinned and become alienated from God; 2, --- the impossibility of pardon by the deeds of the law; 3, - - - that the death of Christ, as ; propitiation for sin, is the event which has produced that new moral power which sustains the law, reclaims the offender, and reconciles forgiveness with public justice; 4. -- that men are justified by faith; 5, - - - that the faith which justifies is an affection of the heart, a cordial reliance t for pardon and eternal life; 6, - - - the dependence of man upon the Holy Spirit for renovation and faith; the possibility and danger of quenching the Spirit, and continuing in sin that stace may abound; and that the condemnation of those by whom offered mercy is rejected, will be most fearfully aggravated. III. He shows that the gospel which Paul preached is the true gospel; 1, Because it is em inently a rational system. 2, By the testimony of Paul himself, as an honest man. S, By his inspired testimony. 4, By the concurrent testimony of the inspired volume Inferences. 1. We know with moral certainty what is the true gospel. 2. With equal certainty we know, that to proclaim pardon upon any other conditions whatever, w an atonement, is to preach another gospel. 3. We may perceive the reason of the practical inefficiency of the New Gospel, compared with that which includes the doctrine of the atonement, and of justification by faith. 4. A renunciation of the atonement, and of justification by faith, is a renunciation of Christianity. 5, This discourse provides an answer to complaints of exclusion and persecution, preferred against evangelical ministers, for refusing to hold minis terial intercourse by exchanges with those who discard these loctrines. 6, The rejection of the atonement by those who have possessed the evidence of its reality is inevitable des-

Murray's System of English Grammar .- Improved and adapted to the present mode of instruction in this branch

of science. Larger Arrangement. By Enoch Pond, [Editor of the Spirit of the Pilgrims.] Two years ago, Mr. Pond published a small Grammar, adapted to the use of common schools as a first book, teaching the first principles. The arrangement was his own, and has been thought to present peculiar facilities to the learner; and the work has received public approbation to a flattering extent. The present work is a much larger one on the same general plan, to extend the benefits of the arrangement there introduced. It contains the smaller work entire, with its Lessons, Questions and Illustrations. After most of the Les sons is also a Review, containing remarks, explanations and examples; and Questions are appended to the Lessons and Review .- A cursory examination has convinced us that our scholars will be much gratified to see their old and tried friend Murray in a modern and American dress.

Duty of Honoring Parents .- A Sermon on the 5th Commandment, delivered in the North Meeting-House in Bath, Me. March 2, 1828. By J. W. Ellingwood, Pastor. Text, Ex. xx, 12. Honor thy Father, &c. 1. What is implied in the duty ? 1, Cheerful obedience to commands by all under age; 2, Most respectful attention, by those of mature age; 3, Leading respectable and moral lives; 4, Aiding parents when indigent, or old, or otherwise helpless. II.
Considerations to enforce the duty. 1, It is one of the most obvious; 2, The law of gratitude requires it; 3, Obedience secures the blessing of God in this life.—Reflections; 1, For persons of any age to dishonor their parents, is a very great sin. 2, This subject calls loudly upon us to honor our Heavenly Father. Application to different classes.

The Assistant to Family Religion, in six parts. By Wm. Cogswell, A. M. Pastor of the South Church in Dedham. cond Edition. Boston, Crocker & Brewster .- 12 mo. pp. 404.-We do not approve of the use of forms of praye public worship, believing that every minister of the gos pel should be able to conduct the religious services of the anctuary without such aid. We believe also, that in mos nstances the devotions of the family and the social circle should be extemporaneous, as better suited to the utterance of a warm and lively spirit of prayer. However, there are many sincere and humble Christians, who cannot express themselves to the edification of others; and who may derive great assistance, at least in the first period of their relig ous course, by availing themselves of the labors of other Some may need to read verbatim; others may take from the book the general structure of the exercise, and deviate from it at pleasure in the use of their own language. For this class of Christians, scattered perhaps in every denomnation, the book before us is prepared, and is better adapted their use than any other we have seen. Most of the family books we have seen have too great a tendency to fermality, to the neglect of the spirit of religion. This work every where recognizes the cross, the new birth, and the ontinual aids of divine grace. But its usefulness is not confined to such a class. The most intelligent Christians and inisters of the word, may find it a convenient daily manu al. The forms of prayer fill less than one third of the pages. It contains besides, a dissertation on Family Religion a system of Natural and Revealed Religion, in the form of onestion and answer with Scripture proofs-a series of Resolutions and Questions for Self-Examination -- select Psalms and Hymns, with Tunes, adapted to Family Worhip.-The system of doctrines and duties fills more than half the book, and is by far the most important and useful part of the whole work. The great truths of the Bible are tated in a lucid and perfectly unexceptionable manner; exlained familiarly, without any attempt at metaphysical niety; and fully proved and supported by quotations from the ively oracles. It does not profess to be a copious system of ivinity; but it will subserve most of the purposes of such a ystem for persons in common life, and that too in a manner ery plain and simple.

It will be seen from the above enumeration, that the work embraces such a scope and variety of topics as to make it not only a book of family devotion, but a helper to family nstruction and a companion for the closet. We are happy o learn that the first edition had a rapid sale, and that the econd is in great demand. We shall promote the cause of religion, if this notice shall introduce the book to any per ons who would otherwise be unacquainted with it; and we hope it will be known and used through the country, till God s worshipped in every house in the beauty of holiness.

Ratio Discipling, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches .- Messars. Shirley & Hyde have just sublished "a new and interesting work" with this title, the authorship of which we perceive belongs to Prof. Unham. of Bowdoin College. We thing of the kind is extremely needed in our churches we quote from the Mirror the table of contents. The only reark we shall venture at present to make, is, that mich an undertaking requires both much reading and extensive practical knowledge.

practical knowledge.

It treats of the Origin of Churches—Congregational churches—Gathering of Churches—Charch Officers—Admission of Members—Choice and call of a Pastor—Ordination of the Pastor—Ordination of Missionaries—Of Church Censures and Excommunications—Transference of Relationship—Pastoral Associations—Of Licensing to Preach—Removal of Ministers—Disciplining and Deposing of a Minister—Councils—Mutual Councils—Ex-parte Councils—Synods—Discipline of Whole Churches—Baptism—Halfway Covenant—The Lord's Supper—Church Conferences—Worship and Religious Customs—Confession of Faith—Appendix.

The American Monthly Magazine.-Vol. I, April 1829, No. I .- N. P. Willis, Editor .- The first number of ork has been a week before the public, and has been noticed in the papers of the city generally. These notices, so far as we have seen, are all highly favorable to the work. Situated as we are in relation to the Editor, we prefer to repeat what another has said rather than make any remarks of our own. The following is from the Daily Advertiser.

"Our anticipations with regard to the pleasure we expected o derive from the first number of this publication, have not een disappointed. The work appears to us exceedingly well calculated to answer all the purposes for which it in intended, and if it maintains hereafter, the character to which at its debut it would seem to be entitled, we may ven intended, and if it maintains hereafter, the character to which at its debut it would seem to be entitled, we may venture to predict that success will attend the literary labors of Mr. Willis in the new vocation he has entered. In the first place, the Monthly Magazine is sufficiently sprightly to prevent the coming on of any thing like tedium in the mind of the reader. If he begins to examine its pages, he will not be satisfied till he has gone through with them. Secondly, it is sensible in its observations more such substantial. be satisfied till he has gone through with thom. Secondly, it is sensible in its observations upon such subjects as fall within the scope of its observations,—and particularly in its ideas of the various branches of literature. Though we may sometimes differ from the editor, in particular instances, yet we cannot but yield a willing assent to the belief that his judgment in general cases, is that of the scholar as well as of the poet. Thirdly, there is a happy variety in the arrangement of the contents. These consist of dissertations, reviews, critical notices, and poetry of more kind. the poet. Thirdly, there is a happy variety in the arrangement of the contents. These consist of dissertations, reviews, critical notices, and poetry of many kinds,—the light and fanciful,—the sentimental, and the humorous.—The first article, entitled Unteritten Music, is evidently from the editor's own pen, and consists of a delightful and original enumeration of all the causes in nature which may be said to leave in the soul the memory of harmony. It contains passages which are vivid with beauty.—The review of the Literary Remains of Henry Neele,—that ill-fatted and unhappy enthusiast who periahed by his own hand, the victim of an overwrought imagination, is exceedingly interesting, and is one of the most chaste and classical pieces of composition that Mr. Willis has given us since the commencement of his career. The Death Race, by George Lunt, is a strongly conceived and nervous poem, for which Lunt, is a strongly conceived and nervous poem, for which we shall find room in another paper,—and the Letter of Horace Fritz, Esq. though addressed rather too particular. Horace Fritz, Esq. though addressed rather too partie larly to the understanding of Mr. Willis's college companion and in some parts not sufficiently intelligible to the community at large,—is certainly very humorous."

We have inserted this week, "The Shunamite." Scripture piece from this work, similar to those which have heretofore appeared over the signature of Roy.

Life of Howard .- A new Biography of John Howard is preparing for publication in this city by the Rev. Louis Dwight, Secretary of the Prison Dicipline Society. It will comprise about 300 pages 12 mo. and contain a copper-plate engraving of the individual whose deeds it commenorates; and if not too expensive, a corresponding one of the second Mrs. Howard, who co-operated with him till her death in all his benevolent designs.

HOME MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

A meeting of members of the Irish Episcopal Church, was held on the 30th of October last, at which they resolved to form themselves into an Association, under the the title of "The Established Church Home Mission," for tle of "The Established Church Home Mission," for the purpose of proclaiming the gospel more particularly to the Roman Catholic population. The Society is to be composed of "members of the United Church of England and Ireland." "We are verily guilty (say they) concerning our brethren, in that we have not more plainly and faithfully preached to them the great truths of the Gospel of Christ." Missionaries wholly devoted to the work are to be employed, whose duty it shall be to address their Catholic brethren, not only from the pulpits of the Established Church, but in all places where it is possible to collect a congregation. The occasional labours of beneficed clergymen, who can spare the time for this purpose, are also to be invited. A Board of twenty-one ministers was appointed to conduct the affairs of the Association.—Philad.

CLOONCUMMER, COUNTY OF LEITRIM, (Ireland.) CLOONCUMMER, COUNTY OF LEITRIM, (Lecland.)

"—— Were the Society to see the young children carried to school by their parents, brothers, and sisters, in heavy rains, frost, and snow, bare-foot and bare-legged, with pity they would behold how desirous their poor parents are, to lay hold of the opportunity put into their hands, of having their children instructed in learning, and religious instruction also; for indeed one can scarcely stand the cries of the little ones, for a time after their coming into School, by reason of the intense cold, that by their assiduity have get Spelling-Books, and are grently advanced in them also.—The coming down of hooks, has been a means of much good, for they that got them admire them as the greatest treasure that could be bestowed on them; and they that got none, are waiting with great impatience to get the greatest

good, for they that got then admit them as the greatest treasure that could be bestowed on them; and they that got none, are waiting with great impatience to get the greatest treasure that could be given them. They have increased to one hundred and fourteen scholars.—Their parents have offered every assistance they could give, but they are poor; and there are no gentlemen in our neighborhood from whom we might get some assistance.

"——The attendance has been regular and steady; as an evidence of this, I am able to state, that in the very severest weather up two had this winter, the least number of children to the school was one hundred and twenty-one, although many of them had neither stockings nor shoes, and had three or four miles to go. In the opinion of many persons long resident in the parish, an improvement is visible in the manners and conduct of the rising generation, and which they attribute entirely to the influence of the instructions received, and the habits enforced at Sunday Schools; and when we find one hundred children in attendance on the bleak 23d of December, most of them coming two or three miles, we must conclude that those coming two or three miles, we must conclude that those parents who send their forward, are well pleased with the effect of our labour on their private behavi London Cottage Mag.

SHANRHILL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

This School commenced in April, 1821, and has been roductive of much good, not only to the children who have een taught, but to their families. It is a melancholy fact, erous families in the neighborhood of this School, that numerous families in the neighborhood of this School, never had either Bible or Testament in their possession, till the liberal grants of the Sunday-School Society for Ireland, enabled the Superintendent to supply the children with Testaments. The teachers, in the course of visiting, have found whole families coilected round one little reader, hear-ing of Christ Jesus, as a Saviour, from that blessed book which had been a dead letter to their before this time, and which it is confidently barred, will prove powerful to the which, it is confideatly hoped, will prove powerful to the pulling down the strong holds of sin in many in this neigh-bourhood, who were living without food and without hope in the world. Some of the most regular and attentive of the scholars, come from the Balfast mountain, a distance of at least two miles. During the whole of the last winter, their attendance was most regular. The most inclement heir attendance was most regular. The most inclement weather, and the darkest and most severe nights, could not prevent these half-naked mountaineers from attending the School. It was no unusual thing for the person who opens the door, to find a number of them hubbled together, before it was clear day in the winter, waiting on the doors being

The attachment of pupils for their teachers, was very strongly exemplified a few days since,—an occurrence by the way which we believe is by no means rare at Sabbath Schools. Two boys of the Testament class, who for eighteen months had been pretty regular scholars, without shewing much increased information, were obliged with their parents, from untoward circumstances, to remove from this part of the country. They called upon their teacher to take layer their feelings were too big for utterance;—they art of the country. They called upon their teacher to take cave;—their feelings were too big for utterance;—they rasped him by both hands, and burst into tears.—He had before this remarked their diffidence, and always thought hem, after all his attention, remarkably shy; yet he had reason to believe, from other sources, that, in the elder a least, his "labour is the Lord was not been in vain." [id.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.-The annual meeting of the Ameri-an Bible Society occurs on the second Thursday in May ext, the 14th day. Exercises commence at 10 A. M.

A Thousand Dollars from an Auxiliary.—The County Bible Societies of Ontario and of Rensselaer, N. Y. have resolved to raise and brward immediately one thousand dollars each, as a donation to the American Bible Society. Benevolent individuals in Columbia County have also forwarded the same sur as a donation within a few weeks. Since hearing of these cheering resolutions, the Board have ventured to appropriate six hundred dollars to the printing the Tamul Scriptures in Ceylon, and twelve hundred dollars more toward printing it in the Burman Empire. The Rev. Jonas King informs the Board that twenty-five or thirty thousand copies of the New Testament can be circulated in Greece annually, but that most of them must be circulated among the poor, who have nothing but thanks to give in return. A Thousand Dollars from an Auxiliary .- The Coun

Payment for Books .- The Managers wish to be to each Auxiliary as includent as possible, consistent with their du-ty to the general interests of the institution. But with for-ty presses, and nearly two hundred hands at work, the y presses, and nearly two hundred hands at work, the xpenses of the Society most be seen to be great. If mon-y is borrowed to pay for paper, printing, and binding, the interest must be paid for this money. Is this right, when nany thousand dollars have been for months, and in some instances for years, due for books sold at cost, and less than

Amherst College Bible Society .- A Bible Society has Amherit Cotage Date Society.—A Blobe Society has been formed in Amherst College, Mass, among the students. Their object is to raise money for printing and circulating the Scriptures in the island of CeyAn, where the American ies reside. About one hundred and eig were presented, the past year, to the American Bible Socie-ty, as a donation. [Extracts from Correspondence, &c.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have received a copy of the 12th annual Report of this Society, which was presented on the 17th of January. It commences with a merited tribute to the memory of Mr. Ashmun, late colonial agent, including a sketch of his character, labors, services, sufferings, and death. Appropriate notice is also taken of the death of Dr. Wm. Thornton, an efficient member of the Board of Managers from the origin of the Notice and what it propages acquiring the scheme of

efficient member of the Board of Managers from the origin of the Society, and who, it appears, conceived the scheme of colonizing free blacks nearly forty years ago, but was disappointed in his efforts to carry it into effect.

Early in the fact year, three vessels, the Doris, Nautilus, and Randolph, which had been previously despatched, arrived at the Colony, with about 500 emigrants. Four children, and one aged and infirm female, died on the passage. Of the 107, who embarked in the Doris, 24 fell victims after their arrival. This mortality is accounted for by the fact, that the season was the most unhealthy ever known—the passage of the Doris was nearly twice the usual length—and the mortality was confined to those who had occupied the most northerly situations in this country. Abating this sickness immediately on the arrival of emigrants, the general health of the Colony las been uninterrupted through the year.—Agriculture and trade have advanced with a sure and regular progress. The products of the Colony, the ensuing year, are expected to equal its consumption in every article except rice. A bare catalogue of the products of the Colony gives a most animating view of the richness of the soil. A brisk trade is carried on with the natives, and may be immeasurably extended. At the commencement of the year four schooners had actually gone abroad in the coasting trade under the flag of the Colony—several others were about to sail, most of which had been built and fitted out at Mourovia. Efforts have been made to explore St. Paul's River, to commence an intercourse with more remote tribes, and to open in various directions new channels of trade. River, to commence an intercourse with more remote tribes, and to open in various directions new channels of trade. From our own cities many vessels have been sent thither, and an unusual interest has been excited in commercial men cencerning the Liberian trade.

The Colony is thought to possess ample means of defence

The Colony is thought to possess ample means of defence against any possible combination of natives or of the pirates on the coast. The extent, discipline and strength of the military organization depend on the public spirit of the people, and yet every able bodied man not specially exempted, has enrolled himself as a member of some uniformed corps. The schools are numerous, the teachers attentive and faithful, and every child in the Colony enjoys the benefit of their instructions. These, however, are limited by the ability of the teachers to the simplest branches of knowledge. This defect will, it is hoped, be speedily supplied. The want of an enlightened ministry is also severely felt, and was regarded by the late Mr. Ashmun, as "the most urgent of all the actual necessities of the Colony." A school has been opened by the Baptist Missionary of the Colony, 35 miles in the interior from Cape Mount, and 65 or 76 from Monteera-

do, for the instruction of the children of the Vie Nation. It commenced with 35 scholars, and is decidedly patronized by the first chiefs of the nation, who declare it to be their purpose to clothe and train in all respects to the habits of civilized life, all the youth who receive its instruc-

With respect to the progress of the cause of Colonization With respect to the progress of the cause of Colonization in this country, the report says, "No preceding year has developed so much to elevate our hopes, and add vigor to our exertions, as that which has just elapsed." A propitious change in public sentiment has prevailed to some extent, particularly in Virginia and Kentucky. Ladies and individuals have embarked in the cause with much benevolent zeal. Nearly 600 free persons of color are now seeking passage to Liberia. Thousands, connected with the system of slavery from necessity and not from choice, standed to the confer freedom on their slaves, whenever it can be done with benefit to those liberated, and without detriment to the public welfare. The disposition to emancipate slaves for the purpose of colonizing them, is making progress with a rapidity far exceeding the means of the Society. The beneficial influence of the Colony is felt in relation to the slave trade generally—it is checking the evil at its source, beneficial influence of the Colony is felt in relation to the slave trade generally—it is checking the evil at its source, and will be found a powerful means of implanting in the hearts of barbarians sentiments of paternal and social affection. The receipts of the Society the last year amounted to less than \$20,000. How trifling the expenditure, compared with the amount of good accomplished. No Society in the land has juster or stronger claims upon the benevolence and co-operation of our countrymen, than this.

[Christian Mirror.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The friends of the Deaf and Dumb, in various parts of the country, are still unacquainted with the regular time of admitting pupils into the Asylum, and, also, the terms of adhey are the following:

mission. They are the following:

1. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging, and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners, and morals; fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school-room, for which, including tuttion, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

11. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No pupil will be received for a less term than two

III. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, & no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made one quarter in advance, for such pupils as reside within this State, and six months in advance for such as come from other States; for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismission by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required. The friends of those who are supported by the Legislature of any State, and the Government of which authorizes the Treas-State, and the Government of which authorizes the Trever of the Asylum to draw on the Treasurer of the State for the annual charge of 115 dollars, are not required to

for the annual charge of 115 dollars, are not required to give a bond.

V. Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten or over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immorabilities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certifiate of such qualifications will be required.

VI. The time of admission is in May, on the fourth Wednesday succeeding the last Wednesday in April. Punctuality, in this respect, is very important; as it cannot be expected, that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

ed on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the los T. H. GALLAUDET, Principal of the Asylum

Hartford, April 24, 1829.

Western Reserve College. - This new institution is r Western Reserve College.—This new institution is now organized under the superintendence and instruction of three professors: Rev. C. B. Storrs, professor of Sacred Theology; Rev. Rufus Nutting, a graduate of Dartmouth College, professor of Languages; and Mr. Elizar Wright, Jr., a graduate of Yale College, professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Notwithstanding the infancy of the College, it is provided with a library and good philosophical appara-

Bowdoin College. - From the Catalogue of the Officers Boudoin College.—From the Catalogue of the Officers and Students at Bowdoin College, and the Medical School of Maine, just published, it appears that there are, in the Senior Class, 29,—Junior, 21,—Sophomore, 22,—Freshmen, 35,—Medical Students, 99;—Total, 206. Of the undergraduates, 1 is from New-Brunswick, 1 from Vermont, 6 from New-Hampshire, 12 from Massachusetts; the rest belong to Maine. The principal annual expenses, are, for tuition \$24; and for room rent, \$10. Boarding in commons, from \$1,10 to 1,20 per week; in families, \$1,75. By a grant from the Legislature, many of the Students have the greater part of the charge for tuition reliquished to thesi.

Life of Washington .- A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer has lately discovered a manuscript life of Washington, in Latin, by Francis Glass, A. M. Professor of Languages. The biography was written in Ohn, when the Author (formerly of Philadelphia) resided several years the Author (formerly of Piniadelpina) resided several years. It discovers a nice acquaintance with the best Riman authors, as well as a perfect familiarity with more modern Latin. It reads in that easy flow of words so delightful in Ernemus, and some of the best writers of his age. This manuscript, is to be sent to Carey & Lea for publication, for the cost of schools of the sent of the s the use of schools.

A translation of Milton's Private Correspondence, with Notes by John Hale, Esq. is in the press and will soon appear at Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder,

SIR, —The number of your paper for March 26 has just been placed in my hands, containing an account of an individual having recently heard a sermon in one of the Unitarian Churches in New York, from Prov. 19. 2—" That the soul be without knowledge, is not good," and stating that he soon after heard the same sermon with its sulgar illustrations from another preacher in a pulpit in Boston,—drawing the from another preacher in a pulpit in Hoston,—drawing the inference that these gentlemen must either have exchanged sermons or borrowed from a common source. I take perhaps an unnecessary trouble—but I beg leave a say through your columns to your correspondent that if by one of the Unitarian Churches in New York he meant the Church in Chamber street under my care, or that in Mercer street under the care of the Rev. Mr. Lant, his statement is false, and he know it to be a The Servere referred to and he knows it to be so. The Sermon referred to was never preached in either of these Churches by either of their ministers or by any other clergyman. When or where it was preached, if ever or any where, is not any concern.

New York, April 7th, 1829.

W. WARE.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

From the Charleston Observer. MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Mariner's Church.—The number of Scamen in port-luring the past month has been very small; of course the congregations at the Mariner's Church could not be large. They have, however, been as good as usual, under such cir-cumstances. One afternoon, when the rain was so violent that very few of the Churches in the city were open, from thirty to forty seamen were present.

Prayer Meetings.—The Prayer Meetings, though small a numbers, have been solemn; and some of them very enouraging. Some pious Masters have been with us, who feel a deep interest in the cause.

Temperance.-More facts have been related to us the the use of ardent spirits, than in any former season.—
We will furnish one as a specimen. A Ship Master now
in this port, states, that being about to sail from Gibraltar
to Boston, a few months since, he determined. in this port, states, that being about to sail from Gibraltar to Boston, a few months since, he determined to make an experiment. He had plenty of spirits on board, but laid aside entirely the use of them throughout the ship. At the usual hours for grog, he daily sent every man a pint of warm coffee, at the same time keeping a good look out to see if any discontent was manifested. He observed none, and all any discontent was mannesced. The observed mone, and an went on very pleasantly. As he approached the shore, the weather became very cold, and while the men, in their attention to the sails, were one day thrown aft nearly in a body, he said to them, "Well, men! it is getting very cold—we have plenty of grog on board,—which would you rather have, some of that, or the coffee!" With one voice, and almost at one breath, they answered coffee. Several said they never wanted any more grog, if they could always have coffee enough. This Captain has now given up carrying any ardent spirits to sea, ships his men upon this condition, and says they make no objections.

The Bible read in good earnest .- A Master now is The Bible read in good earnest.—A Master now in port, states, that after he went to sea, especially when from home, he seldom went to church, and still more rarely read the Bible. Novels were his principal reading. A little more than a year since, while on a passage from this country to France, his attention was suddenly & powerfully awakened to the subject of religion.—The exercises of his mind became pungent almost beyond expression, and, as he hopes, issued in saving conversion. When his first excitement had a little abated, he went to his cheat and took out, as he says, his mostled Bible, and began to read. In about twenty days, he had read it through. The whole seemed to him like a new book, and appeared indeed to contain the words of eternal life! He siso rates, that he has since read it thro? eternal life! He also states, that he has since read it thro

in a passage of thirty days.

Query.—When seatnen begin to read their Bibles through once a month, ought not landsmen to read theirs once a

Good Friday .- We do not know that any public Good Friday.—We do not know that any public united prayer was offered in this country, except in Episcopal churches, on the day set apart in England to pray for revivals of religion. We cannot doubt, however, the very many Christians united with our European brethren, in their more retired devotions, and will continue to do so. The suggestion for the observance of Good Friday, which we made some time since, was repeated in a great portion. made some time since, was repeated in a great portion of the religious papers in this country, and by one in Uppe Canada, which probably turned the attention of great num bers to that season of prayer.

SECULA

Latest from Euro

bave been received at pears to have engrossed ple in England is the

ple in England is the Cwhich had been introduce the form of resolutions adopted by the decisive speech, which is twelved by him at a quarter pass in the London Sun befawas received at Liverpa This speech is published and of Commerce of Sar Plan for Catholic in the House of Commo Secretary Peel, one of companied it with a busin thirteen columns in ing are the outlines of the Libbasis is the recivil disabilities, and the 2. Roman Catholics of Parliament.

2. Roman Cattorics
of Parliament.
There are to be no
Catholics becoming
an oath, to support an
—abjuring the sentin
the Pope may be depo
denying the right of tl
British Kingdom,—di

abjuring any intention lishment as settled by

3. Roman Catholic office of Lord Chancel
4. They may hold a and Judges.
5. But they are not lished Church; the Ecofeundations, nor may of Eton, Winchester, Ecolesiastical Foundations.

of Eton, Winchester, Ecclesiastical Found Catholic right to pres where any Roman Ca Church patronage is power of transferring to hold any office to

to hold any once to a
of Offices connected v
land and Ireland.
6. The existing Pel
are to be repealed.
7. Roman Catholic
erty, on a footing with
8. Catholic Membe
to quit the House upor
9. There is to be n

substantiation.

10. Upon the subject man Catholics are to Dissenters.

11. There is not to interference with the tween the Roman Catal 12. The Episcopal Church of England, a of the Roman Catal.

Church of England, ao of the Roman Catholi 13. When Roman and other offices, the to be taken to any oth Church. No robes of than the Established Q 14. The Jesuits and and Numbers of the Communities are religious or monastic

religious or monastic

vision is to be made country of the order or registered.

15. Elective franc.

The Elective franc.

Forty Shillings to Freeholders are to be

taken before the Assis with power of an appet to a higher tribunal. A preliminary questi when the vote was 348 pation 188.

The Episcopal Cle

any further concessions tition passed with but the worthy successor of

It is intended that t

through both houses be fidently on a majority of It is said that Sir C

ed the office of Attorn

cause the latter cannot whilst the Relief Bill is

Attorney Generalship Affairs of Portugera announce that the in landing there at diarnis, and 24 pieces of Greece.—The Greand land, and are end surrection in Livadia. ceed Gen. Church in chief command of the sources of the Greeks Capo D'Istria to be the tis said that a compadvance money to the which the latter offer be the more acceptable.

be the more acceptable protection of the Alia sidered as independer Capo D'Istria will go the affair in person.

An Official Bulletin ary, mentions the sur noul, on the 11th, to has taken in three we

pitulation, ninety

colours, and killed or Accounts from Fra-ters were to be on the of March. Four divi in Moldavia in a faw eral other detachment

eral other detachment
A Polish park of
the Principalities, and
follow. The military
is very active, and the
the next campaign, wh
with great vigour. So
in the Principalities, a
removal of Count Pala
From Capt. Militino
Cochrane arrived at
ing with him all the E
him, and that they we
clish. Torkish ave

him, and that they we glish, Turkish, and from Malta on the 30 deet had left Malta for

Pope Leo XII, who led his office only five

An English gonsmitt to fix in coffin lids, wh urrectionist, who may

A tough Morsel.— ative situation of Eng-er island devoured the

digost it!

From Africa.—TI

West Coast of Africa.
Rio Pongas on the 5th
had captured two Spas
slavers in the Rio Por
oue gun and 40 men, he
the President, of 10 gu
had been sent to Engla
to be on the coast.

Latest Coast.

Latest from Buene the 18th Feb. have b

Brown continued to as war continued to rage routed by Col. Suarez

digost it!

of St. Botolph.

an Catholi

3. Ron

Lancaster, Ms .- The information which we weeks since of a pleasing attention to religion in this town, is confirmed by a letter of the 6th inst. from a friend, who states that eight or ten have been hopefully contreted, and that a serious attention still exists.—Chr. Watch.

A London paper of February 18 contains 16 brief notices Recorder.—id.

Some of the Baptist churches in Ohio have enjoyed the

Some of the Baptist churches in Ohio have enjoyed the year past special tokens of the divine favor. Mahoning Association has received an addition of of 512 converts; and 500 were baptized who had not joined the association. These revivals are obviously the glorious fruits of domestic missionary labours. The number added to the churches under the care of the Presbyterian Synod during the year is said to be about 2000.—Brandon Tel.

During the past year between 80 and 90 have been lope fully converted to the Lord in Albemarle, Co. Va. and united to Him in a solemn covenant.—ib.

The Mission School established by the late Rev. Lott Carey at Cape Mount, is now under the temporary superintendence of one of the missionaries from the Basle Seminary, who has written to the London Missionary Society to induce them to take it under their patronage. It costs about \$400 a year, and has thus far been supported principally by African Baptist Missionary Societies in Liberia and Virginia. After the death of its founder it was interrupted, for a time, for want of funds. It is patronized by the first Chiefs of the Vey nation.

A Society has been formed at Paramaribo, Surinam, to promote the propagation of Christianity among the heathen population of that Colony, both slave and free, by siding the missions of the United Brethren. It is sanctioned by the colonial government.

Rev. Rufus Anderson, assistant secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and special agent to Greece, arrived in safety at Malts on the lat day of January. In a letter to the editor of the Palhadium he remarks that his passage was short—only 3d days, and the weather was unusually tempestuous. He expected to be detained at Malta about one month, and probably was treading the classic soil of Greece about the middle of February.

Superstition.—When the news of the pope's death wa received in France, the king "ordered prayers to he offer-ed in all the churches of France, for the repose of the soul of his Holiness."—Among other ceremonies at the funeral, the mortuary absolution, or the absolution of the body, was twice performed; after this, the body was laid in state, as that the people might approach and kiss its feet

Tracts at the West .- The Rev. O. Eastman wrote from Tracts at the West.—The Rev. O. Eastman wrote from Nashville, March 11, to the Editor of the Cincinnati Pandect, as follows: "Since I left your city in January, I have visited Louisville, Nashville, and Huntsville, and several smaller places, where I have been permitted to invite the attention of the people to the tract cause. In Louisville \$150, in Nashville \$400, and in Huntsville \$250 have been raised to increase the depositories in those places. I have assisted also in organizing several auxiliary societies, which I hope will accomplish much. I have never been more sensible of the value of the Tract system than during this tour. The deficiency of moral and religious instruction is very great."

New Bible Society .- The New-Haven Intelligence states that during the past winter a Bible Society, was for-med in the Medical Institution in that city. About one half of the class became members; and at a meeting for the choice of officers, Professor Knight was elected President.

Rhode Island Sunday School Union.—The annual neeting was holden the evening of April 1st. The report ras incomplete, through failure of the returns from some of the Auxiliaries. Enough, however, was formatten. the Auxiliaries. Enough, however, was furnished to show that the zeal of the teachers, the number of scholars and the general interest of the community in Sunday schools, have greatly increased during the past year. A few n have been formed. The influence of the librar

have been formed. The influence of the libraries, in exciting emulation among the scholars, has been fully demonstrated. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Warn, Church, Benedict, and Waterman, and Messrs. Guild of Newport, Dewitt, Greene, Paine, and Billings.

Microcomm. Fayette County, Ky.—The Sabbath School Union of this county not at Lexington March 23d. They voted to apply for an able and experienced Agent to the American Union, and commenced a subscription for paying part of his expenses.

A Sabbath School Union has been formed in Ashtabula County, Ohio. They will employ an Agent to visit existing schools and form others, throughout the county.

The County of Kings, on Long Island, has formed a County Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to the Southern S. School Union of New York.

Education .- The Treasurer of the Western Education

Society at Auburn received, from Dec. 3d to March 24th in cash \$563,68; in articles of clothing, &c. estimated a \$174,44.

Education.—A proposal is brought forward among the

Baptists of Vermont, to establish an institution in that State in which their young men designed for the ministry might receive some Academical and Theological advantages. The New Hampton Academy in New Hampshire, is named as The Lane Seminary, partly endowed by Messes. E. & W. A. Lane, of New Orleans, is to be located on Walnut

W. A. Lane, of New Orleans, is to be located on W. Hills, within two miles of the city of Cincinnati, to have a farm of 100 acres, of which 60 have been to have a tarm of 100 acres, of which to have oven giby the Rev. James Kemper & Sons, of that place. I intended as a school preparatory to the gospiel ministry, will be open to all voung men who sustain a good m character. Each student will be required to devote 3 hours every day to manual labor. There will be a Procession and a Tutes a part of whom are also elected.
Certain members of Christiana Church, Wilmington, Del.

ave been organized into a distinct body, to be entitled The Second Presbyterian Church, Wilmington."

March 28th, the West Lexington Presbytery ordained the Rev. John C. Young to the work of the ministry, and installed him as Pastor of the M'Chord Church, Lexington, Ky. Sermon by the Rev. N. H. Hall.

NOTICES.

The Ordination of Mr. Perry, as parter of the Evange ical Church in Cambridgeport, is expected to take place this day. Sermon by Prof. Stuart.

It is expected, that Peter Jones a converted Indian, and now a preacher, attached to the Methodist Missions, among the Aborigines of Upper Canada, will deliver a discourse to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, in the Church in Broomfel Street, services to commence at half past 3 o'clock, after which a collection will be taken, in aid of the Mission.

The North Suffolk Association will meet on Wednesday the 29th inst. at the house of the Rev. Dr. Janks, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the South Suffolk Association will meet, at the same time, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Green, in Boston.

The Old Colony Sabbath School Union will hold its Meeting-house in Mattapoisett on Wednesday, April 29th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Associations and schools in its connexion are carnestly requested to send Delegations to the meeting, prepared to report. EZRA COLLIER, Sec'y West Brookfield, April 20, 1829.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex Bible Society, will take place at Lowell on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of April. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn, at 2 P. M. The Directors will meet at Frie's tavern, at 10. A. M.—the Society at the same place at 11.

R. Whitman, See's B. WHITMAN, Sec'y

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Bala" is welcome.—" N." must excuse us; an article so long as his should be uncommonly excellent.

CARD.

The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dallars, by the hand of Capt. E. D. Bachelder, from gentlemen of his parish, to constitute him a lite member of the American Bible Society. It is his prayer that the spirit of the inspired volume may be impressed on his and their hearts.

Reading, April 16, 1829.

J. W. Eastrass.

horsee, killed or taken nos Ayres, are the foll doza, Entre Rios, d A chief named Mesa, a ing been taken prisone and shot in the public The trouble in the inna Ayres. It was how he restored in a few many prisons and Hospi an Busnos Ayres, made

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The annual The report nom some o hed to show holars and the schools, have ssrs. Wilson, Messrs. Guild

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n Education to March 24th.

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Messrs, E. & It is place. It is ministry, but a good moral will be a Presi-hom are already

Vilmington, Del.

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ted Indian, and 3 o'clock, after the Mission.

meet on Wednesv. Dr. JENKS, at

Association will
the Rev. Mr.

nion will hold its on and Conn's saday, April 29th, hools in its con-Delegations to the DLLIER, See'y.

ETY. ble Society, will enty-ninth day of of Woburn, at 2

e's tavern, at 10. HITMAN, Sec'

se us ; an article

of Thirty Delr, from gentlementer of the Ameri-the spirit of the difference of the LASTMAN. SECULAR SUMMARY

Latest from Europe.—London papers to March 9th have been received at New-York. The subject which appears to have engrossed the attention of all classes of people in England is the Catholic Relief bill, the substance of which had been introduced into the House of Commons, in the form of resolutions, and after a debate of two days adopted by the decisive vote of 348 to 160. Mr. Peel's speech, which is twelve columns in length, was concluded by him at a quarter past 10 o'clock at night, was printed in the London Sun before 12, and sent off by express, and was received at Liverpool at 7, on the following evening. This speech is published at length in the New-York Journal of Commerce of Saturday. FOREIGN.

This speech is published at length in the New-York Journal of Commerce of Saturday.

Plan for Catholic Emancipation.—It was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of His Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:—

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown,—alijaring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects,—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom,—disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—may be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical Courts, or Ecclesiastical foundations, nor any since in the Universities, the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster; nor any School of Ecclesiastical Foundation—The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic is hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment of Offices connected with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed. d and Ireland.

The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to prop-

7. Roman Cattories are to be perfectly on a footing with Dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question.

9. There is to be no Declaration required against Tran-

hstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastic Securities, the Ro-nau Catholics are to be placed on a footing of all other 11. There is not to be any Veto: nor is there to be any

11. There is not to be any Veto: nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Claurch and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names, now in use in the Church of Eugland, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignis of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship of the Established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the Established Church.

than the Established Church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic Communities—The Names 14. The Jesuits and Monatte Communities—The Names and Numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits—The Jesuits now are to be

registered.

15. Elective franchise—Forty Shilling Freeholders.

The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from Forty Shillings to Ten Pounds.

Freeholders are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant-Barrister of the Irish counties with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

to a higher tribunal.

A preliminary question has been taken in the Commons when the vote was 348 to 160, majority in favor of emancipation 188.

The Episcopal Clergy of London are 70 in number, of whom 60 attended a meeting to petition Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The petition passed with but one dissentions the Rev. Mr. Grey, the worthy successor of the Bishop of London, in the parish of St. Botolph.

It is intended that the Catholic Relief Bill is to be passe hrough both houses before Easter. Ministers reckon identify on a majority of more than forty in the peers.

It is said that Sir Charles Wetherell has virtually resigned the office of Attorney General, and that Sir N. Tindall is to take that office, but that the change is deferred because the latter cannot be spared in the House of Commons whilst the Relief Bill is passing, and the acceptance of the Attorney Generalship would vacate his seat.

Affairs of Portugal.—Authentic accounts from Terceira announce that the Constitutional party have succeeded in landing there at different times 700 men, 7000 stand of arms, and 24 pieces of cannon.

arms, and 24 pieces of cannon.

Greece.—The Greeks are still very active, both by sea and land, and are endeavouring formally to organize the insurrection in Livadia. It is said that Col. Fabvier will succeed Gen. Church in his command, and the latter have the chief command of the Greek fortresses. The pecuniary resources of the Greeks are said to be decreasing, and Count Capo D'Istria to be thinking of means to obtain fresh funds. It is said that a company of Italian merchants is willing to advance money to the Greek Government, as a security for which the latter offers lands in the Morea. This seems to be the more acceptable, as the Morea is already under the protection of the Allied Powers, and may almost be considered as independent. It is even affirmed that Count Capo D'Istria will go for a short time to Naples to negotiate the affair in person.

sidered as independent. It is even affirmed that Count Capo D'Istria will go for a short time to Naples to negotiate the affair in person.

An Official Bulletin from Bucharest, of the 13th February, mentions the surrender of the little fortress of Tournoul, on the 11th, to Count Langeron, who, it is boasted, has taken in three weeks Kali by storm, Tournoul by capitulation, ninety-eight pieces of cannon, eight stands of colours, and killed or taken prisoners 3,500 Turks.

Accounts from Fernes estate that the Power beat and the Chesnut and Juniper streets, on a lot lately purchased for that purpose."

Accounts from France state that the Russian head-quarters were to be on the banks of the Danube at the beginning of March. Four divisions of the, first army are expected in Muldavin in a few days, which are to be followed by several tales of the physical contents.

A Polish park of artillery is said to have been sent to a Principalities, and that more artillery from Poland will sllow. The military department in the kingdom of Poland follow. The military department in the kingdom of Poland is very active, and the preparations in the Russian army for the next campaign, which seems inevitable, are prosecuted with great vigour. Several officers, holding high situations in the Principalities, seem to have been dismissed since the removal of Count Pallen.—Algemein Zeitung, Feb. 27.

From Capt. Militmore from Palerino, we learn that Lord Cochrane arrived at Malta on the 21st, from Egina, bringing with him all the European officers who had served with him, and that they would shortly sail for France. The English, Turkish, and Russian Ambassadors, were to sail from Malta on the 30th Dec. for Naples, and the Russian feet had left Malta for the Archipelago.—Bulletin.

Pope Leo XII, who died on the 10th of February, had filoffice only five years, four months and tw An English gunsmith has invented a species of artillery, to fix in coffin lids, which will explode and blow up any resurrectionist, who may attempt to invade the sanctity of the dead.

A tough Morsel.—A French writer, speaking of the relive situation of England and Ireland, says that the largisland devoured the smaller, but has never been able to

orgest it!

From Africa.—The schr. Repeater, Rose, from the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Baltimore April 9th, left Rio Pongas on the 5th February. A French brig of war had captured two Spanish, one French, and one Portuguese slavers in the Rio Pongas. A British schooner of war of one gun and 40 men, had captured a large pirate brig called the President, of 10 guns and 110 men; part of the purates had been sent to England. A number of pirates were said to be on the coast.

Latest from Russas.

to be on the coast.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.—Advices from B. A. to the 15th Feb. have been received in Baltimore. Admiral Brown continued to act as provisional Governor. The civil war continued to rage. Molina was reported to have been routed by Col. Suares, with the loss of 431 men, and 1500 horses, killed or taken. The provinces at war with Buetos Ayres, are the following:—Cordova, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Entre Rios, &c. in fact all of Dorrego's friends.—A chief named Mesa, opposed of the B. A. government, having been taken prisoner at Palmitas, was brought to B. A. and shot in the public square on the 16th February.

The trouble in the interior had made business dull at Bue.

The trouble in the interior had made business dull at Bue-ios Ayres. It was however expected, that tranquility would be restored in a few months.

Prisons and Hospitals.—A Society has been organized a Busnos Ayres, under the direction of the government, en-

titled the "Philanthropic Society;" the object of which is, to devise and execute plans for the reformation and improvement of the Prisons and Hospitals. The Society is in fact a Committee of 24, appointed by the government, with power to enlarge their numbers and elect an executive of six from their own body. To this Committee the superintendence of the Prisons and Hospitals is committed, so that to the duties and objects of our "Prison Discipline Societies," is annexed the control and responsibility placed in their hands by the government. The Committee consisted originally of 20 natives and 4 foreigners; 2 resident foreigners have been since added.

any of 29 natives and 4 foreigners; 2 resident foreigners have been since added.

Carthagena papers to the 26th of March have been received in New York. President Belivar was on his way to Quito, and arrived with the centre division of his army on the 25th February at Trapiche. The other corps were in the vicinity. On the arrival of Bolivar at Popayan he offered a general pardon to the insurgents, and many of the Chiefs and others, had accepted it. It was said, however, his advance to Quito would be opposed by an army of about 3500 men, under Col. Abando. Another account suys the Colonel had submitted.

Gen. Santander continued in close confinement in the Boca China Castle.

Bolivar had ordered a Constituent Comment in the Marchageneric Constituent of the contract of the

Bolivar had ordered a Constituent Congress to be held at togota the 2d Jan. 1830.

Bogota the 2d Jan. 1830.

A Carthagena paper of 23d March, announced, that order had been restored throughout the Republic; that the pardon offered to the Insurgents by the Liberator had been accepted; and that Colombia, by her magnanimity, wisdom and prudence, had effectually put down the spirit of insurrection. A standing army, commanded by a Military chief, without responsibility, is a powerful peace maker.

Accounts from Bolivia and the South of Peru, announce, that the people were opposed to the faction directed by Gen. Lamar, and that peace would be the consequence.

Cant. Clark, from Curacoa, 16th ult. states that a re-

Capt. Clark, from Curacoa, 16th ult. states that a re-port had reached that place, that Bolivar had been assas-sinated, and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off. Arrivals at Havana from Vera Cruz represent Mexico to e in a dreadful state of confusion.

Arrivals at Havana from Vera Cruz represent Mexico to be in a dreadful state of confusion.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, 24th March.—"This Island is now suffering under the most protracted and obstinate spell of drought that has been experienced for many years. Vegetation is almost suspended, and without early relief the planters will be unable to look forward to a crop next year sufficient to meet their current expenses. In fact the season is deplorable at present, and this year's crop has already been curtailed by this calamity at least one third."

[New York Mer. Adv.

Nassau papers contain some particulars of the persons executed at St. Thomas, for piracy committed on board the Las Damas Argentinas, and also of the trial and execution of four men for piracy committed on board the New Ceres, in robbing two American vessels. This pirate was captured by a Buenos Ayres privateer, and carried into St. Eustain, and the officers and crew were delivered up for trial. Four were sentenced to death, and executed, and four others, to work in irons, one for life, one for three, and two for two years.

Captain Martin, who has arrived at New York, states

two years.

Captain Martin, who has arrived at New York, states that a Spanish cruiser arrived on the first instant, having in company a piratical schooner which she had chased ashore and taken. Most of the pirates escaped to the woods—the remainder were found dead on board, and it was supposed had been murdered by their associates.

From the West Indies.—A slip from the office of the Charleston for courier mentions the arrival at Charleston in the

Charleston Courier mentions the arrival at Charleston in the British sloop Favourite, in 6 days from Nassau, of Capt. Soule, his officers and crew, of the ship Coliseum of this port, and Capt. Taylor, his officers and crew, of the schooner Sally, and three Spanish gentlemen, passengers in the Sally. A part of the cargo of the Coliseum was saved, carried to Nassau and sold.

A medical student and his brother of Montreal, have been arrested for having in their possession seven dead bodies which they stole from the church yard of St. Therese.

ALCX DOMESTIC.

National Appointments and Removals.—In Massa-chusetts, John P. Boyd, Esq. to be Naval Officer at Boston, vice the veteran patriot Thomas Melville, Esq. removed. The term of service of the latter would have expired in April next.—In New Hampshire, John P. Decaiur, Esq. to be Collector of Portsmouth, vice Timothy Upham, Esq. removed,—whose term would have expired in January next. Connecticut.—Mr. B. H. Norton, (late Editor of the Hartford Times.) to be Post Master at Hartford, vice Jonathan Law, Esq. removed. Major Henry Lee, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be Consul General, at Algiers, in the room of William Shaler, Esq. The salary affected to this office is \$4000 per annum, as Consuls at Units, Tripoli, and Morocco, have each \$2000 per annum.

The Consuls at Tunes, Attpoli, \$2000 per annum.

Dabney S. Carr, to be Naval Officer for the port of Bal-A Kentucky paper of the 2d inst. says, "It is stated that John Pope has refused to accept the appointment of Governor of Arkansas, and that he will become a candidate for

Congress."

ernor of Arkansas, and that he will become a candidate for Congress."

Representatives to Congress elected in Connecticut, Hon. Noyes Barber & Ralph J. Ingersoll, (re-effected)—William W. Ellsworth, Jabez W. Huntingdon, Ebenezer Young, and William L. Storrs, Esqrs.

The National Intelligencer states, that Messrs. Archer, P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Stevenson, and Tresvant, are without doubt, re-elected to Congress, from Virginia, and probably, Messrs, Allen and Newton. In the district represented by Mr. Randolph there were three candidates, and in the only county heard from, Mr. J. T. Boudlin had a majority over the two others.

The President of the United States has acknowledged John Vaughan, as Vice Consul of the Emperor of Brazils, for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Feb. 5th Gen. Harrison arrived at Bogota, and was received the next day as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the Republic of Colombia.

North Eastern Boundary.—The King of the Nether-

The Louisville Advertiser says—The appointment of Governor of Arkansas has been accepted by the Hon. John Pope; and he will repair to the seat of Government of that Territory as soon as practicable after the reception of his

The same paper says—Mr. Robert Owen, commonly called Owen of Lanark, left this city on Sunday in the steamer Patriot, on his way to Cincinnati. The object of Mr. O's visit to that place, is to discuss the merits of the Christian religion, with a Mr. Campbell, agreeably to a challenge given 12 months ago, by the former, and accepted by the latter.

A Washington advice of April 12th says: "Commodore Hull is now here, and it is said will take the command of our Navy Yard. Commodore Rogers and Patterson are going to Pensucola, on naval business.—Mr. Rush will go to Eugland as Agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Compans."

Key West.—The Post Master at Key West has advertised for proposals for transporting a mail once every two ed for proposals for transporting a mail once every two weeks from that place to Charleston.

Key West .- This U. S. naval station was extremely unhealthy when occupied by Com. Porter, so that it was de-clared a perfect grave yard and abandoned. Dr. Lacey of that place now affirms, that a great and favorable change has taken place, partly by the removal of local causes of sickness. The principal cases which have occurred within the last twelve months, have been one of yellow fever, and one of remittent.

one or remitters.—The Savannah Republican states, upon the best authority, that of the two companies of United States' Artillery, which were ordered from Fortress Monco, in the summer of 1826, to the cantonment near Savannah, nearly one company died in the seasons of 1926 and 1827, besides 7 to 10 women and children—and during the last season, out of 108 soldiers, who arrived on the 1st of last April, 54 died during the summer and fall, besides 21 women and children.

Security.—Col. Montgomery, at the Cherokee agency, says he has received this order from the War Department, "If there are any white persons, Indian Countrymen, as they are called, in the Nation, who are known to you as opposing the Government policy in any way, you will order them out of it." It appears from the Phoenix, that Col. M has transmitted this order to a Mr. Stidman, and intimated to him the necessity of caution.

The birth day of Washington was celebrated by a number of Americans in Paris, at Grignon's (Rue de Neuve des Petis Champs.) Among the guests were Gen. Lafayette, with his sons and grand sons.

The brig Suffolk, which carried out the last cargo of supplies for Greece, from Boston and New York, under the charge of Dr. Howe, returned here on the 19th inst. last from Palermo.

Rhode Island.—It appears from the Providence papers, that the Jackson ticket for governor and members of the State Legislature succeeded at the election last week, by a considerable majority.

In Connecticut Gov. Tomlinson has been re-elected by nearly a unanimous vote. The National Republican ticket for Senators succeeded over the "Jackson ticket" by nearly three votes to one. All the Deputation to the 21st Congress are National Republicans.

Senators in Massachusetts.—The candidates for the vacant seat in Worcester, are now said to be Messrs. Walker and Thurber.—In Franklin, Col. Hoyt is said to be reelected, and probably Mr. Maxwell. In Nantucket, Parkelected, and there is one vacancy to be filled, for which Col. Mattoon and Col. McKay are the candidates.

Messrs. Fiske, Phillins and Hayward, the Commission.

Messrs. Fiske, Phillips and Hayward, the Commissi ers of Internal Improvements, are now engaged in survey-ing a route for a Rail Road from Plymouth to Wareham, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature the last session.

in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature the last session. The City Councils of Philadelphia have chosen Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. to be Mayor of the City, in the place of Mr. Dallas, who has resigned.

Operations on the Rail road between Philadelphia, and Columbia, were commenced on the 30th ult.

The Canal, from Worcester to Providence, was clear of ice a fortnight ago, and needed only some trifling repairs before navigation would commence.

We understand a manufactory of White Lead, Sheet Lead, and Aqueduct Pipes, is about to be established at 30th Boston.

Lead, and Aqueduct Pipes, is about to be established at 3 outh Boston.

Scythe Factory.—The scythe factory of J. Farwell & Co. is located in Chelmaford, about five miles from Lowell. They employ 9 or 10 men, and manufacture yearly about 10,000 seythes. The work is mostly done by water-power.

Manufactures in Georgia.—The Tariff is beginning to to drive the Georgians, not perhaps not from their principles, but certainly from their practice hitherto, in relation to domestic manufactures. A Cotton Manufacturing Company has recently been established at Athena, and the corner-stone of their building was laid on the 26th ult. with appropriate ceremonies. It is to be 56 feet in leagth, by 44 in width, and calculated for 1000 spindles and 35 hou.s.—The experiment," says the Athenian, " is an eventful one,—the period has arrived, however, when no other alternative is left but to strike for commercial freedom."

The Weather.—The Spring is backward over the whole

The Weather.—The Spring is backward over the whole extent of the Union. The Richmond Enquirer mentions that some of the oldest farmers do not recollect a Spring, is which they found it so difficult to got in their oats, and present facilities are series.

pare for planting corn.
Federal Street Church, in Newburyport, has undergone a Federal Street Church, in Newburyport, has undergone a thorough alteration, and is much improved. A fine organ has been added, A marble monument, the gift of William Bartlett, Esq. to be erected in a place left vacant over the remains of Whitfield, is now nearly finished, in Philadelphia, after a design of Strickland. It is said to be a beautiful piece of workmanship. An inscription, in Roman letters, on a marble tablet, let into the face of the pulpit, explains the design of the monument. Herald abr.

Messrs. C. & C. H. Carvill of New-York are shout to publish an abridgement of Irving's Columbus, made by the author, in a neat duodecimo volume. This will bring the substance of the work within the reach of numbers who are unable to purchase it in its present form.

On the 7th instant the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was attended at the College in Barclay-street, New York. The audience was numerous and respectable. The degree of M. D. was conferred on 17 gentlemen.

Worcester Institution for Savings.—From June 4,

erous and respectable. The degree of M. D. was conterred on 17 gentlemen.

Worcester Institution for Savings.—From June 4, 1828, to April 18, 1829, them were 137 deposites, from 105 depositors, amounting to \$6,263.

Philip Lee, the Slave.—Some time since, we mentioned the case of this coloured man, a servant of the Washington family, now resident at Arlington, D. C. the seat G.W. P. Custis, Esq. It was proposed to raise \$1000 by subscription, for the redemption of Philip, his wife Nelly, and seven children. The Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of New York, has notified that their redemption is effected, and that Philip and his house are free. More than 600, was collected at New-York; the moiety expected from the District of Columbia was not fully realized; and \$140 remains due to Mr. Custis, to be paid from the future earnings of Philip, unless the tis, to be paid from the future earnings of Philip, unless the benevolent choose to make the gift complete and "burst every bond."

benevolent choose to make the gift complete and "burst every bond."

Liberians and Native Africans.—Dr. Randall, the agent of the Colonization Society at Liberia, writes as follows:—As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the U. States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the re-captured African who has remained as a slave of Coordinate out one year, here occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen, and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and Christianity among them. I have under my charge, as U. S. Agent for re-captured Africans, a town of these people, who were but one year in the Usited States, and one year at service in the Colony. Taey are now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them,—and I was pleased to find that the beat house in the village was devoted to Christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lott Carey.

Colonization.—The following paragraph from "Freedom's Journal," a paper conducted by a colored man in New-York, announces a change of opinion among the colored people of that city respecting smigration. "We feel proud in announcing to our distant readers, that many of our brethren in this city, who have lately taken this subject into consideration, have, like ourselves, come out from the examination warm advocates of the Colony, and ready to embark for the shores of Africa. This we may say looks like coming to the

examination warm anvocates of the Colony, and ready to embrace the first convenient opportunity to embark for the shores of Africa. This we may say looks like coming to the point—as if they had examined for themselves, and satisfied of the practicability of the plan, are not afraid the world should know it."

should know it."

A Good Hotel.—The Brooklyn Conn. Journal says, that Capt. Mathers has taken his old tavers stand in that town, and has determined on not selling any arient spirits, but will keep a constant supply of hot coffee. The Journal adds: "Every Inn-keeper who will 'go and do likewise," shall have the benefit of our editorial bellows."

A Temperance Society has recently been farmed in Laurens, Otsego county, and has a number of able advocates. Gen. Erastus Crafts, a man of wealth and influence, from a sense of duty, has stopped his distillery, which has been in operation in the above named place for more than thirty

Gloucester, R. I.-The town council of Gloucester, in compliance with a petition from the inhabitants, have grant-ed licenses for retailing ardent spirits only to keepers of res-pectable public inns, and withheld them from the grog-shops.

A man who belonged to a very respectable family, and had formerly been in business in this city, but had become much addicted to drunkenness, made a request on Saturday at the Police Office to be confined five or six months, in the hope that it would have the effect to emacipate him from his present degraded state. The magistrates, finding he had no fixed place of alsode, committed him for five months. He expressed his gratitude for the favor. What a deplorable picture does this present of the vice of intemperance.

N. V. Adv.

Sundays Excepted .- A steamboat is advertis mence her regular trips on Seneca Lake, to run daily, for the season, Sundays Excepted.

Dreadful Conflagration.—Between 300 and 350 houses were burut at Augusta, Ga. on the 8th inst. Loss estimated at half a million of dollars; not one third insured. Not less than 250 families, principally those in low circumstances, are deprived of habitations. The market and the atre were burnt. This was the first account.

At the great fire in Augusta, (Georgia,) which occurred i the early part of the present month, an infant of but two weeks old was laid upon a bed, something being lightly thrown over it, when a stranger gathering up the bed, threw it and the bed together out of the second story.—The half-distracted mother on running into the street found that the babe was uninjured.

babe was uninjured.

At a late meeting of the city council of Charleston it was unanimously resolved that one thousand dollars should be forthwith transmitted to Augusta for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the fire in that city.

the sufferers by the fire in that city.

The Fire at Augusta did not destroy so many houses as at first reported. By actual enumeration, the number of front houses and tenements is found to be 183. The Courier of that place says, great quantities of corn and bacon have been burnt—those articles having been generally stored and sold in that part of the city which was consumed about the market. Nearly 20,000 bashels of corn were consumed in the stores of Shelton's Warehouse. Very little cotton has been lost. What still heightened the public calamity, every Baker in the city has had his establishment, and we believe, all their stock of materials burnt. All the Insurance offices have lost something. About \$160,000 were insured, being not one sixth of the value of the property lost.

Fire.—On Sunday the 5th inst. a barn belonging to Zeb-

Fire.—On Sunday the 5th inst. a barn belonging to Zebedee Chandler in Plympton, together with most of its contents, was consumed by fire. Whence the fire originated is unknown, but it is thought to have been communicated by a cigar, or from the chimney of an adjacent dwelling-house.

Fire.—The dwelling house and most of the furniture of Capt. William Watts of Orland, Me. was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 11th inst. Loss about \$800, of which \$600 were insured.

Fire.—On the 4th inst. four frame dwelling houses were consumed by fire at Pittsburgh, Pa. Loss, 10 or \$12,000.

Fire.—A third attempt within a short time was made last Friday evening, to burn the office of the Trumpet, a Universalist paper, in Washington-street. It was extinguished with little damage.

There was a fire in Beverly on Sabbath evening last, which consumed two barns situated on the Main Street, just above the Bank. It is imputed to incendiaries, and is said not to be the first attempt on the same buildings.

Shocking.—The house of Mr. Cyrus Hall, of Sardinia, Eric county, N. Y. with its contents, was consumed by fire on the night of the 17th ult.—Four of his children were consumed with the building. The parents and an infant were visiting at the house of a neighbor, and had left their house in the cave of the children.

Steam Boats Lost.—The steam boat Natches, bound to Natches, struck a song and sunk almost impediatels.—The

in the care of the children.

Steam Boats Lost.—The steam boat Natchez, bound to Natchez, struck a snag and sunk almost immediately—The passengers and most of their bagage were saved—Boat and cargo totally lost. The steam boat Muskingham, bound from Cincinnati to Natchitoches, with stores for the U. S. army, struck on a snag, in Little River, two miles above the ferry, and went down immediately.

Schoonor Emeline, from Nerfolk for New-York, was struck by lightning on the 9th inst. which shivered both topmasts and the main boom, and caused her to leak badly. The clothes were stripped from a colored man and his body much burnt by it; but he was not killed.

Accidents from Carelesaness.—On Saturday evening

much burnt by it; but he was not killed.

Accidents from Carelessness.—On Saturday evening about eight o'clock, a man in a chaise drove his horse furicusly down Bromfield's Lane into Washington street, and on turning the corner, knocked down a young man who was passing. The chaise went over him and broke one of his legs.—About fifteen minutes after, two men in a chaise coming out of the livery stable back of Ballard & Prince's carpet warehouse, Washington street, turned swiftly round the corner, and drove the horse against a female who was crossing the street. The blow was so violent that it threw her on to the walk. She was considerably injured, though it was said no banes were broken.—Courier.

Masourgades.—This licentious assecies of amusement

was said no bones were broken.—Courier.

Maquerades.—This licentious species of amusement seems to have taken deep roof.—There being we believe, no less than three or four every night above ground. How many below, we know not. But the reader may not perhaps understand what we mean by this remark. We will tell him. The other night, as it will be recollected, there was an assault committed upon Assistant Alderman Strong, as he was weading his way to his domicil. And it has been stated, that in searching for the ruffians, upwards of sixty sinks of iniquity were explored, and one of them contained adance house twenty-five feet under ground, where a subtervanean FANCY BALL was going on at the time.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Gamblers Trembling.—It has not been usual to take

time.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Gamblers Trembling.—It has not been usual to take legal measures for the recovery of money lost at gaming. It has lattly been done in S. Carolina, and a favorable decision obtained. This led to other suits. Another individual, who considered limself unfairly dealt with at a gaming table, turned informer against the keepers of several houses and had them taken in the name of the State. Their penalty would have been \$2000 fine and a year's imprisonment; but the informer desisted when he had resovered his money. Under the statute, the loser can prosecute within three months in an action of debt, and recover the money lost.

Charleston Obs. abr.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal states that a man

The editor of debt, and recover the money lost.

Charleston Obs. abr.

Charleston Obs. abr.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal states that a man who a few years ago was blessed with about \$20,000 lotterry money, applied to him on the 10th inst. for 121-2 cents to pay for a night's lodging!

Mr. John Matthews, Jr. lately lost a pocket book in Baltimore containing twelve thousand dollars. He had just returned from Montevideo in the ship General Hand, and the money lost formed a part of the profits of the voyage. He offered a reward of \$500. In a short time it was returned to him through the Post Office, except the \$500 reward for finding. This was rather a novel mode of stealing.

Duelling.—A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Recor-

Duelling.—A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Recorder proposes, as a remedy for duelling, that the ladies of our country, unitedly and publicly arow their resolution of excluding from their society and treating as murderers, all who may either be directly or indirectly the parties concernable at the second ed in duelling.

The Grand Jury of New York, after the examination of the transition of the alleged collation be-ween persons in that city and the abducers of Stephenson from Georgia, have dismissed the complaint.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William S. Damrell, to Miss Adeline Neaf, Mr. Amos Hatch, to Miss Lucinda Sargent; Mr. Elenezer Tarbell, to Miss Caroline Parker, daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Richards; Wm. H. Montague, to Miss Jane Brimmer Glover.

In Charlestown, Mr. P. P. Rodgers, to Miss Ruth Emerry.—In Medford, Mr. Joseph James, to Mrs. Angelina Thornton.—In New-Bedford, Mr. George Nicher, to Miss Ann W. Lowden.—In Newton, Mr. Jonas Wilder, to Miss Parthena Hyde.—In Dedham, Mr. Levi Thompson, to Miss Parthena Hyde.—In Braintree, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Capt. Elisha N. Thayer, to Miss Sasan N. T. Fogg, daughter of Daniel Fogg, Eq.—In Dennis, Mr. Jeremiah Howes to Miss Eliza Hall.—In Danvers, Samuel Taylor, Esq. to Miss Mehitable Gardner.—In Hingham, Mr. Caleb Beal, Jr. of Cohasset, to Miss Martha L. Burrell.—In Springfield, Mr. Jonathan Wright, to Miss Mary Strong.—In Pembroke, Mr. Elisha W. Tilden, to Miss Almira K. Turner.—In Yarmouth, Mr. Charles Gray, to Miss Rebeca Johnson.—In Portland, Capt. Ebenezer D. Dyer, to Miss Mary Cross.—In New-Haven, Mr. James T. Hinsdale, to Miss Louisa Goodwin.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. James Powers, 28; Mr. Edward Leeds, 39; Mr. James Shepherd, 42; Mrs. Susan Gibson, widow of the late Abraham Gibson, Esq. 48.

In this city, Hon. David Townsend, M. D. aged 76. Dr. Townsend received his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1770. He studied medicine under Dr. Warren, and was appointed a Surgeon in the American Army in the summer of 1775.—For several years, he was a Surgeon in the Hospital department, and remained in service till the close of the war. At his death, he was President of the Cincinnati Society in Massachusetts, having been elected to that place in 1825, soon after the death of Governor Brooks. DEATHS.

elected to that place in 1825, soon after the death of Governor Brooks.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Sarah Makepeace, 88.—In Brookline, Mrs. Mary Clark, widow of the late Dea. Samuel C. 76.—In Malden, Thomas Battelle, Egg. 47.—In Deer Isle, Mr. Nathaniel Robbins, about 60; Widow Joanna Greenlaw, 45; Mrs. Lane, consort of Mr. Oliver L. 50.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Anna Noyes, 82, relict of the late Mr. Abraham N.—In Moultonborough, Capt. Abia Lee, formerly of Manchester, 80.—In Berlin, Mass. Rev. Reuben Puffer, D. D. in the 74th year of his age, and 48th of his ministry.—In Ludlow, Lieut. Samuel Shelden, a revolutionary pensioner, 88.—In Paxton, Mr. Silas Biglow, 43.—In Marlborough, Ms. on the 14th inst. Mr. Benjamin Clark, 86—on the 18th suddenly, Mr. Simon Peters, 23.—In Alstead, Joseph Russell, Egg. 64, formerly of Weston, Mass.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Lydia Ruggles, wife of Dr. Nathaniel R. 24.—In West Machins, Mrs. Ellen Crocker, 68.

In Portland, Me. Robert Heelly, Egg. late Post Master of that place, aged 55; Mr. Isaac Crooker, aged 36; Lemuel Gattes, third son of Mr. John How, aged 6 years and 4 four moothis; Mr. Samuel Kelly, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., and for the three last years an eminent instructer of youth in that town, aged 41.

In Southampton, Mr. Joel Clapp, 91.

that town, aged 41. that town, aged 41.

In Southampton, Mr. Joel Clapp, 91.
In Springfield, Mr. John Randall, 100 years. In the French war he served five campaigns under Rogers, Brad-

reech war in served in campagna in the trace traces and a surrect, Abercrombie and Amilerst.

In Carlisle, Pa., James P. eldest son of Rev. Alexander M'Clelland, 7 years.—Maris, daughter of the Rev. William Neill, in her 14th year.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, Mr. Jeseph Morton, of

this city.

In Ellsworth, Me. Mr. Thomas M'Coy, 30, a native of Ireland.—In Sullivan, Mrs. Preble, 65—her death was occasioned by sticking a splinter in her finger while washing, in which she took cold, and expired in about 30 hours.

rier of that place says, great quantities of corn and bacon have been burnt-chose articles having been generally stored and sold in that part of the city which was consumed about the market. Nearly 20,000 bushels of corn were consumed in the stores of Sheiton's Warehouse. Very little cotton has been lost. What still heightened the public calamity, every Baker in the city has lad his establishment, and we believe, all their stock of materials burnt. All the Insurance offices have lost something. About \$160,000 were insured, being not one sixth of the value of the property lost.

Great Fire at Savannah.—We learn from Capt. Harding, of the brig Bethiah, 9 days from Savannah, that a fire commenced at Savannah on the morning of the 10th inst. and that when he left the city, at about 12 at noon, about 60 buildings were burnt, and the fire was still raging with great fury. It commenced in the upper part of the city, wind WNW and very fresh. Most of the Cotton Warehouses were destroyed before he left, and it was feared that a large portion of the city would be destroyed. [M.H.Books.]

seen going from house to house, and from shop to shop, re-

seen going from house to house, and from shop to shop, reamending to all whom he met, that Savicar, who had so long been his "refuge" and his "exceeding joy"—and whom he was daily expecting to meet in a brighter and better world. For a few weeks previous to his death, he was confined to his house—much afflicted with the asthma. He was cheerful and happy, rejoicing in God his Saviour, and patiently waiting for his change to come. On the 24th of March, while sitting in his chair, no one being in the room with him at the moment, he gently fell asleep, in the 85th year of her age. —"Night dews fall not more gently, Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft."

He had followed 9 children, with their mother, to the grave. Six children and numerous descendants survive him; not a few of whom, it is hoped, inherit his flessing and have shosen his Saviour for their elsernal portion.—Chr. Mir. abr.

At Monte Grande, near Buenos Ayres, Mrs. Parvin, wife of Rev. Theophilus Parvin, and daughter of the Hon. Casar A Rodney, late American Minister to Beenos Ayres. She left an isfant a few weeks old. Her health ims long been feeble, and her sufferings great. She lived beloved, and died regretted by all who knew her, and who had witnessed her patient resignation to her complicated affictions. The functal was conducted from the house of her brotherin-law, John Erchenberg, Est, and attended by a large concourse of her countrymen and friends.

1s Hampton, Eng. Rt. Rev. R. STANSER, D. D. in his 69th year.

la Hampton, Eng. Rt. Rev. R. Stanser, D. D. in his 69th year. He labored nearly 30 years in Nova Scotis as a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and in 1816 was constituted Bishop of that province. In 1836 he retired in consequence of ill health, and fived in seclusion till beath.

NEW SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

NEW SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

A NUMBER of Gentlemen in this City, having long been impressed with the importance of establishing a School for Young Ladies, and a School for Boys, of a high literary character, which shall also exert a favourable influence on the religious character of the pupils, have associated for the purpose, and appointed a Board of Trustees to establish and superintend the proposed institutions. The Young Ladies School, it is intended, shall be of an equally elevated literary character with the principal institutions of this kind already existing in the city. The School for Boys will receive pupils when they leave preparatory female schools, and fit them for business, or for college, as may be desired by the parents. Mr. Jacob Abbot, now a professor in Amberst College, has been engaged as principal of the School for Boys. The Trustees have received highly satisfactory evidence of the qualifications of both these gentlemen for the stations to which they have been appointed. The School for young Ladies will commence on the first Monday in June, and the School for boys, early in September. Seasonable notice will be given of the location of the Schools. By order of the Trustees.

April 23.

Hassay Hills. Secretary.

MERRIMACK ACADEMY.

MERRIMACK ACADEMY.

THE first Summer Term of this Academy will be opened for pupils of both sexes on the first Wednesday in May under the continued instruction of Mr. Sylvanus Morse, A. B.

The trustees feel the fullest confidence arising from Mr. Morse's past success, that he will continue to merit the approbation of all who favor the institution with their patronage. Instruction will be given in the Latin and Greek languages and in all branches usually taught in similar institutions. The two summer terms will be 12 weeks each, separated by a vacation of 2 weeks.

Tuition, 25 cents per week. Board in the vicinity, \$1,50.

April 23. Jeremiah Spofford, Seretary.

HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON.

THIS School was established last October, and has received encouraging patronage. It is under the tuition of Miss MARY F. C. WALES, a Lady possessing a superior mind, and facility acquired by experience of imparting instruction in the literary and ornamental branches of education. Her mode of teaching is her own, founded on the philosophy of the human mind, and improved by the best systems which she has had opportunity of consulting. Its practical utility was illustrated at a late examination by specimens of improvement exhibited by her pupils in the various branches to which they had been attending. The school is unler the superintendence of a Board of Visiters, who are disposed to employ the best measures to promote its prosperity. The following branches are taught.—Reading, Orthography, Pennanahip, Pennaking, Defining, English grammar with Murray's exercises, Temple's or Adam's Arithmetic, Colburn's First Lessons, Rhetoric and composition, Whelpley's Compend of History, and the rudiments of ornamental needle work at \$3,00 per quarter.

Easy Lessons in Geometry, Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and Rome, Willard's Republic of America, Blake's Natural Philosophy, Mason on Self knowledge, Colburn's sequel, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, Wakefield's Botany, Hedge's Logic, and ornamental needle work on lace and muslin, \$3,50 per quarter.

Kamos' Elements of Criticism, Intellectual Philosophy; Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy, the Latin and French Languages, and Brawing and Panining 3 affections. HIGH SCHOOL IN STOUGHTON.

and muslin, \$3,50 per quarter.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, Intellectual Philosophy;
Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy, the Latin and French Languages, and Drawing and Painting 3 afternoons in a week.

-\$4,50 per quarter.

Scripture history and characters, will be studied as a Sab-

Scripture history and characters, will be studied as a Subbath exercise.

Special attention will be paid to young ladies, who are
preparing to engage in the instruction of Youth.

Board may be procured on moderate terms in good families where attention will be paid to the comfort, health, manners and morals of the pupils, and such facilities for improvement afforded as will tend to aid their advancement in knowledge. The next term will commence on Monday the 11th
of May.

Reference may be had to Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Rev. Mr.

Burgess, Dedham; Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Doct. Wisner,
Bradford Sumber, Esq. Boston, Rev. Mr. Curtis, Sharon;
Gen. Elijah Crane, Canton; Rev. Dr. Richmond, Dorchester. Or to the Subscribers in Stonghton.

CALVIN PARK,

Board

Or to the Subscribers in Stoughton
CALVIN PARK,
WM. L. STEARNS,
PETER ADAMS,
P. M. CRASE,
Stoughton, April 23d, 1829.

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE ACADEMY THE term will commence on Monday the 4th May next, under the Superintendence of Mr. GRAGG. Instruction will be given in the English, French, Greek, and Latin languages, and all branches of education usually taught in similar institutions. Particular attention will be paid to the moral improvement of the students. Terms, Tuition \$5,00 per quarter; Board from \$1,25, to \$1,50 per week.

By order, Fisher Kingsbury, Secretary. April, 23 1829. THE BEAUTY OF YOUTHFUL PIETY, illus

THE BEAUTY OF YOUTHFUL PIETY, illustrated in the Lives of Henry Kirke White, Thomas Spencer, and John Urquhart. By the author of "Triumphs of Religion." "Scenes in Georgia," &c. &c. Just received and for sale at JAMES LORING'S Sabbath School Bookstore, No. 132 Washington Street.

Extract from the Preface.—"A short time since the author received from high authority, an intimation of the usefulness of abridging the Memoirs of pious individuals, for the use of young persons in general, but particularly for the purposes of Sabbath Schools. She accordingly addressed herself immediately to this undertaking, without any adequate anticipation of its difficulties. But upon experiment she soon discovered, that the beauty of an author's style must be considerably sacrificed to this system of mutilation; and that not unfrequently a degree of confusion is consequent upon it. She has therefore preferred translating the desired facts into her own language, to simply abridging the works from which they are drawn."

Also,—The Pastor's Sketch Rook.

April 23.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-third day of March,

A. D. 1829, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of
the United States of America, J. S. & C. Adams of the said
District have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the
right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following, to wit:—"The story of Aleck, or Pitcaien's
Island, being a true account of a very singular and interesting Colony." In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps,
Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such
copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an
Act entitled, 'An Act supplamentary to an act entitled an
Act for the eucouragement of Learning by securing the
copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and
Proprietots of such copies during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts
of Designing, Eugraving and Etching Historical and other
Prints."

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts. District Clerk's Office.

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts. This work is designed for children and for Sabbath Schools. It may be had of Peirce & Williams, No. 20 Market Street, and at the Massachusetts S. S. Depository. Price 12 1-2 cents.

4w*
April 23.

JUVENILE MISCELLANY.

A Few complete sets of the first volume of the new series of this popular work, on hand, and for sale at the subscription price, by

April 23d.

APRILE MINUELLANY.

APRILE MINUELLANY.

APRILE MINUELLANY.

PUTNAM & HUNT,

41 Washington, Street.

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine. THE SHUNAMITE.

It was a sultry day of summer time.

The sun pour'd down upon the ripen'd grain With quivering heat, and the suspended leave Hung auctionless. The cattle on the hills Stood still, and the divided fock were all Laying their nostrils to the cooling roots, And the sky look'd like silver, and it seem'd As if the air had fainted, and the pulse Of nature had ran down, and ceas'd to beat.

Of nature had ran down, and ceas'd to beat.

'Haste thee, my child!' the Syrian mother said,
'Thy father is athirst—and from the depths
Of the cool well under the learning tree,
She drew refreshing water, and with thoughts
Of God's sweet goodness stirring at her heart,
She bless'd her beautiful boy, and to his way
Committed him. And he went lightly on,
With his soft hands press'd closely to the cool
Stone vessel, and his little naked feet
Lifted with watchful care, and o'er the hills,
And thro' the light green hollows, where the lambs
Go for the tender grass, he kept his way,
Wiling its distance with his simple thoughts,
Till, in the wilderness of sheaves, with brows
Throbbing with heat, he set his burden down.
Childhood is restless ever, and the boy

Throbbing with heat, he set his burden down. Childhood is restless ever, and the boy Stay'd not within the shadow of the tree, But with a joyous industry went forth Into the reaper's places, and bound up His tiny sheaves, and bound up His tiny sheaves, and plaited cunningly The pliant withs out of the shining straw, Cheering their labor on, till they forgot The very weariness of their stooping toil In the beguing of his carnest mirth. Presently he was slient, and his eve Closed as with dizzy pain, and with his hand Press'd hard upon his forchead, and his breast Heaving with the suppression of a cry, He uttered a faint murmer, and fell back Upon the loosen'd sheaf, incensible.

They bore him to his mother, and he lay Upon her knees till noon—and then he died! She had watch'd every breath, and kept her hand Soft on his forchead, and gaz'd in upon Soft on his forehead, and gaz'd in upon. The dreamy languor of his listless eye, And she had laid back all his summy curls, And kiss'd his delicate lip, and lifted him hat her bosogm, till her heart grew strong—His beauty was so unlike death! She leaned Over him now, that she might eatch the low Sweet music of his breath, that she had learn'd To love when he was shumbering at her side.

His childhood in my heart, and even now,
As he has slept, my memory has been there,
Counting like ingots all his winning ways—
His unforgotten sweetness.—

"Yet so still!—
How like this breathless slumber is to death!
I could believe that in that bosom now
There were no pulse—it beats so languidly!
I cannet see it stir; but his red lip!—
Death would not be so very beautifu!
And that half smile—would death have left that there!
—And should I not have felt that he would die!
And have I not wept over him!—and pray'd
Morning and night for him!—and could he die!
—No—Go! wiil keep him. He will be my pride
Many long years to come, and this fair hair
Will darken like his father's, and his eye
Be of a deeper blue when he is grown; Will darken like his lattier's, and his eye
Be of a deeper blue when he is grown;
And he will be so tall, and I shall look
With such a pride upon him!—He to die!"
And the foad mother lifted his soft curls,
And saniel, as if 'twere mockery to think
That she his his recorded price. That such fair things could peris

-Suddenly Her hand shrunk from him, and the color fled Her hand shrunk from him, and the color fled From her fix'd lip, and her supporting knees Were shook beneath her child. Her hand had touch'd His forelead, as she dallied with his hair—And it was cold—like clay! Slot.—very slow Came the misgiving that her child was dead. She sat a moment and her eyes were clos'd In a still prayer for strength, and then she took His little hand and press'd it earnessly—And put her lip to his—and look'd again Fearfully on him—and then, bending low, She whisper'd in his ear, "My son!—My son!" And as the celle died, and not a sound Broks on the stillness, and he hay there still, Motionless on her knee—the truth would come! And with a sharp, quick cry, as if her heart Were crosh'd, she little him and held him close Into her boson—with a mother's thought on-with a mother's though As if death had yo power to touch him there !

The man of God came Lirth, and led the child Breathing upon her lips, and in her ear The music of his gentle voice once more! Oh for a burning word that would express The measure of a mother's holy joy,
When God has given back to her her child
From death's dark portal. It surpasseth words.

2 Kings iv. 18—37.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from a resident in New Orleans, to the editor of the Cincinnati Christian Herald.

This city contains during the winter about 50. 000 inhabitants. Out of this number not more than 120 are members of any Church, not including the Catholics. Part of those that are members go to Balls, Theatres, and all fashionable amusements and are therefore doing an immense injury to the cause and progress of vital godiness. They stand about thus:

In the Presbyterian church about 51 communicants; in the Methodist Church about 50; in the Episcopal Church about 15. The number of persons who attend preaching in this city, even during the best weather, cannot exceed more than one thousand, and generally not more than one half that number. The Episcopal minister goes to the

Theatre and to Balls.

We have 5 Sabbath Schools in which we have perhaps three hundred children. One Bible Class of 40 members. This constitutes about the whole machinery on the side of God.

There are two Catholic Churches and more than

one half of the inhabitants are polluted with all the abominations of the "man of sin." This religion, and this people, press upon us like a mighty incubus and some even of our own professors are more or less tainted with their horrible looseness.
Satan has here his strong hold. We have two

Theatres of a most iniquitous character. The French Theatre is open every Sabbath night, and more than usually well attended on that evening. We have almost every week, what are called masquerades, where all sorts of people mingle together, and under their disguises, hold most iniquitous intercourse. There are six immense gambling hous es, each of which pays a sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for license to the Legislature .-These are the great guns of the Devil: but time will not permit to enumerate the smaller. Oh! with what an eye of vengeance and anger, must the Son of God look down at his mercy slighted—his name derided—his atoning blood despised and his children hooted at. My spirit has no rest in this land of blackness and crime. The tears and groans and sighs of the poor captive blacks are enough to sink those who occasion them, to the lowest point among the damned. But it avails nothing to mourn. Faith strong as that of Abraham-love high as that of the Seraphim-action resolute and steady as that of Paul-and eloquence

heavenly as that of Apollos is here needed.

Efforts have been made of late to purify the Church-to draw the line where Christ draws it,

and to exclude from our little company, all who will not take a decided stand for the Lord of hosts. God seems to smile upon the efforts thus far. Some of our meetings for the last week have been solemn. Oh that we may not be mistaken as to these

REV. MATTHEW WILKS.

The decease of this gentleman, which took place January 29, 1829, has occasioned evident sensation and general sympathy amongst the friends of religion in England. Mr. Wilks had long been the active friend and patron of the grand Missionary and other religious operations, which are now blessing the world, and for 53 years he had been the faithful and devoted Paster of the Tabernacle and Tottenham-court Chapels. His funeral was attended on the 6th of February, and an address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Rowland Hill. A very large number of Minis ters, of different denominations, attended on the occasion. The address of Mr. Hill, who is now in his 85th year, was delivered with much feeling, and under a conviction of the value of that religion, which the deceased possessed in an eminent degree, and preached with success. The following is \$3,50 for each man, woman and child; or reckoning five to a family, \$17,50 for each family.—N. Y. Obs. passages are from his address:-Chr. Watch.

"It seems that our good brother was first called by the grace of God, under the ministry of Mr. Pearcy, at West Bromwich, in the year 1771. We are reminded here of another event; it was in the year 1770, that that bright angel of God (I love his name) Whitefield, took his flight from America to glory. Little did we then think that God was at work to convert the man who should stand in this place, to support the standard that had dropped from Whitefield's hands. And how do we know but that a gracious God may, under this last funeral exhortation dropping from my lips, unworthy as I am of such an honour, command some youthful minds to think of these things, and enkindle a flame within them that shall make them shine forth as bright and energetic preachers of the word

"Mr. W. was educated at Trevecca School, under the patronage of the Countess of Huntingdon, soon after leaving which he became connected with

"His last illness began with a nervous head-ache and stupor. On Monday there was influentation of the stomach, which rapidly increased, and gave him the most agonizing pain, and on Thursday morning terminated his life; but his last hours morning terminated his life; but his last nours were tranquil, and he reposed in a faithful and beloved Saviour. His dying hours were marked by the same deep humility, combined with the same trust in the Redeemer, that characterized his early career. On the Monday, he said to Mr. Campbell, "I do not despond, I know-know-know; yes, I know my Savlour is Christ." Afterwards he said, "I have no concern, no alarm, no uneasiness, not the slightest anxiety about my soul." And afterwards, "There is the promise of a glorious resurrection to everlasting life. How great is the blessing! It is my joy." On the Tuesday, when a friend inquired whether he could say that Christ was precious, he answered, "Yes," and proceeded to repeat a verse of a hymn commencing

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." To Mr. James Parsons he said, "The Lord be with you, the Lord go with you, and stay with you;" and when Mr. Parsons had quoted, "HE is able to keep that which you have committed to him," he replied impressively, "every bit." His sufferings on Wednesday were great, but he spoke cautions and encouragements to his surrounding friends. "Think of a covenant God, but think of your duty Afterwards, "Lift up your hearts in prayer, pray in the Spirit, and you will be right."
His sufferings being extreme, he whispered, "O the exertion of dying, -but HE makes my bed.

THE BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

This Society supports in Ireland nearly ninety day schools, containing 8000 children; fifty three itinerant and Sunday Readers of the Irish and English Scriptures, and six ministers at an annual expense of three thousand pounds sterling. Much and violent opposition is made by the Catholics. A letter dated at Dublin, Nov. 30th, 1828, says.

The state of things here is truly alarming. Many pro-testants consider themselves unsafe in their own houses testants consider themselves unsafe in their own houses, much less out of them; and the danger of travelling in many parts is confessedly great. In some small country towns, villages, and especially lonely houses, the terror felt and manifested is indescribable; and which I have had fuller epportunity of witnessing, and by consequence feeking, than I should have done by residing in a city or large town for a long life. It is much to be feared that the worst is yet to come, but should the potshords of the service to the come. come; but should the potsherds of the earth strive with each other, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and as I feel sat-isfied I am where he would have me to be, I can trust him

for protection.

Another letter, dated Ballina, Nov. 17th, says—

Another letter, dated Ballina, Nov. 17th, says—
The state of public feeling is, I am serry to say, more than a little alarming. It would be at considerable hazard that any of us ventured abroad after nightfall. Both Brother Wilson and myself have made up our minds not to appoint any night schools this winter, because while we are of opinion that few would attend, we also fear that the lives of these who inspected them would be in jeopardy.

About a formight ago, in the middle of the night, we were thrown into a state of considerable alarm by a loud noise which awoke the whole of us. I immediately sprang from my bed to ascertain the cause, which I found to be the throwing of a large stone through one of our windows, and which was thrown with such violence as to break not only the glass, but also the wood work of the sash. This is the fourth time our house has been attacked in a similar way.

What is to correct the evils that superabound in this

What is to correct the evils that superabound in this wretched country! Nothing but the powerful and universal operation of scriptural truth, and (if you can believe me) am end-avoring to diffuse the knowledge of that truth b public preaching, and by teaching from house to house.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder. ABSTINENCE OF PROFESSORS.

Messes. Editors,—I frequently find something your paper, showing a growing interest in the cause temperance. I rejoice in the progress made in that caus and regard it as one of the most interesting signs the times. But it appears to me, that we have many good and regard it as one of the most interesting signs of the times. But it appears to me, that we heave many good men in our clurches, who do not view the subject in a proper light. If they knew their duty, they would do it. I would therefore, propose the question to every professing Christian, whether it be not his duty to abstain, in all ordinary cases, from the use of ardent spirits. This, I am aware, is not a new question; but I am not satisfied with the answer, some of my good brethren give to it. They dismiss the subject by saying, spirit does them good, and that they can work the better for it. I doubt this being the fact; but, suppose we admit it. The question now is, whether it be not their duty to deny themselves this good, for the sake of exerting their influence in purifying the church from an evil that for half a century has rested upon it? No reflecting Christian need be told, that intemperance has been, to the church, a great reproach. Few evils have so brought upon it, the contempt of those without, or kindled up so many contentions within. A very large proportion of execumumications and of confessions have been for this sin. Beside these, there have been other professors who have by Beside these, there have been other professors who have by their hard drinking been the occasion of nearly the same reproach to the cause of religion. Eternity alone will tell how much the church has suffered from this cause; while se without too have been hardened in sin, and encou

those without too have been hardened in sin, and encouraged in unbelief and gone down to destruction.

And now, I would say to every professing Christian, what shall be done? Must the church always labor under this reproach? No, the reproach must be wiped away; & I trust the work is begun. But how shall it be accomplished, and the evil be entirely removed? Shall ministers preach against it? evil be entirely removed? Shall ministers preach against it? Shall Christians talk against it, and pray against it, & weep over it, and yet drink temperately? Will this remove the evil? Our fathers tried the experiment, and still the evil grew. And shall we learn nothing from their experience? There is a way to remove the evil. If all the members of a church will abstain from the use of ardent spirits, the work is done. If one individual abstain, he throws the weight of his influence in favor of reformations while all who of his influence in favor of reformation; while all who tinue to drink, uphold and perpetunte the evil and entail the

curse on posterity.

Now the question is, is it not the duty of every professing Christian to deny himself all the good, which he supposes himself to derive from the use of ardest spirits, for the cake

of doing his part toward removing this evil from the church? The evil is before you; the way to remove it is before you; and all, that is wanting, is a little decision, a little self-denial. Do you say you have long used it, and to lay it aside now is a hard thing? I look at your Saviour. Did not he perform hard things? did not he drink of a bitter cup? did not lee suffer a painful death for your sake? Are you his follower, and can you not deny yourself for his sake? You admit he enjoined self-denial upon his followers, and say you are willing to endure it for his sake. Are you sure, that the abstinence now proposed is not one of the self denying acts now required of you? And are you sure that to refuse will not be shrinking from a very important duty? Look at the subject; weigh it well as in the presence of God; lest you incur a fearful load of guilt in relation to an enormous evil which you would be thought heartily to deplore.

HUMANITAS.

Cost of Intemperance.-From a little Tract just pub-Lost of Intemperance.—From a little Tract just published in Jamaica, L. I., we learn that in that town, (containing little more than 2000 inhabitants,) at least 14,000 gallons of ardent spirits were consumed during the last year, at an estimated cost of \$7,000. The cost of eight district schools, two academies, and three ministers of the Gospel, and the maintenance of all the poor in the town, it is said, cost only \$5,320,or\$1,680 less than was paid for ardent spirits abone. Seven thousand dollars for 2 thousand inhabitants.

Death from Drinking.—A man named Maloney, steward on board the steam boat Telemachus, was lately induced at Ithica, N. Y. by the lantering of his companions, to drink a quart of raw whiskey, in consequence of which he died. He was 28 years of age, and left a wife, and three children.

OBITUARY.

Died, at North Wrentham, Mass. on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Mrs. Marr Ware, wife of Dea. Joseph Ware, in the 59th year of her age. The following is an extract from a segment occasioned by her death.

'It is not my design to enlogize the dead. Indeed, she left biblind a particular request, that I should say nothing concerning her Christian character. She viewed herself as such a sinner, and as having come so far short of what her profession and the gospel required, that she considered herself unworthy to be held up as an example to others. She, however, enjoyed a comfortable hope, and left behind a good degree of evidence, that she had made her peace with God, and received the Lord Jesus Christ as her portion. She was received into this church, March 27, 1501, of which she continued a member sutil her death, being a little more than twenty-eight years. Justice to my subject, and truth she continued a member satil her death, being a little more than twenty-eight years. Justice to my subject, and truth to ber memory oblige me to say, that she was an active and aseful member in the church, and a great blessing to society. Many, who are now living, can testify, with what care and teaderness, in former days, she was went to watch over the sick bed, and smooth the dying pillow. Usually enjoying good beath, and a vigorous constitution, she spared neither time now strength in administrative to the waste of others good heelth, and a vigorous constitution, she spared neither time not strength, in administering to the wants of others; but appeared ever willing "to do good and communicate." Perhaps no person in this place, could have been removed by death, who would be more missed in society, and in the the family, than she. But she is gone. Neither sound health, nor a vigorous constitution, nor a strong and penetrating mind, nor usefulness, nor virtue, nor piety, nor the anxiety of friends, nor any thing administered for her relief, could save her from the grave. A disease, protracted, and flattering indeed, which preyed upon her health and constitution, for more than two years, has finally removed her from the land of the living.

"During her sickness, especially the latter part, her graces appeared to brighten, as if ripening for heaven, and her

"During her sickness, especially the latter part, her graces appeared to brighten, as if ripening for heaven, and her hope in Christ to wax stronger and stronger. Although some clouds of darkness, at times, hovered over her mind; they were generally succeeded by seasons of corresponding tranquility. During her last weeks she expressed herself resigned to the will of God, willing to leave the things of the world; and sometimes intimated a desire to depart, and be with Christ. By one of her watchers she was heard to say, "Why are his chariot wheels so long in coming?" She appeared willing, however, to wait God's time; and, though she had seasons of great distress, seemed cheerful in being at his disposal.

last. She warned those, whom she had opportunity to warn; and desired that those of her friends, who were still without tope, would not delay repentance to a dying bed. Let then (The Editor of the "Christian Mirror," Portland, is res-

ectfully requested to insert the above.]

Messrs. Editors,—Permit me, through your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from Mrs. A. E. Crosby, to constitute her a life member of the American Tract Society, Boston. The above was contributed by the young ladies of Conway, Mass, to aid the circulation of Tracis in the Valley of the Mississippi.

JAMES L. KINEALL, Secretary
Am. Tr. Soc. Boston.
The Rev. BROWN EMERSON, would take this method to express his grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of his congregation for their donation of Thirty Dollars to consticongregation for their distantial in Thirty Botter's to constitute him a Life Member of the Prison Discipline Society.

Also, for Ten Bollars from the Young Ladies Circle of Industry, in his congregation, to constitute Mrs. EMERSON, a Life Member of the Massachusetts Sunday School Union.

Salem, Mass. April 1829.

INFANT EDUCATION.

REMARKS on the importance of educating the Infant poor, with some account of Infant Schools and the System Education adopted in them.

DESIGN OF BAPTISM.—The Import and Practical

DESIGN OF BAPTISM.—The import and Fractical Use of Baptism. By Charles Freeman. The object of this little work is to explain the meaning, and show the Practical use of this Divine ordinance, rather than to support and defend the practice of any particular sect in relation to the mode of administering it, or the subjects to whom it should be administered. It ought to be read by every indi-

should be administered. It ought to be read by every individual who has received this sacred rite.

The above works have just been published by SHIRLEY & HYDE, of Portland, Me., and are for sale by them, and at the Bookstores of Crocker & Brewster, and Peirce & Williams, Buston.

April 16.

MEMOIRS OF Mrs. HUNTING TON-3d Edition.

With an Introductory Essay and Poem by James
Montgomery.
This Day Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington-Street, Boston. MEMOIRS OF MRS. SUSAN HUNTINGTON, of MEMORS OF SIRS. SUSAN INONTINCTON, of Boston, Mass. compiled from her Diary and Letters, with the Sermon occasioned by her Death. By Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D. pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.—Third edition, with an Introductory Essay, and an Original Poem by James Montgomery, Esq. author of the Christian Psalmist. World before the flood, &c. &c., with a porail. -Also just Received,-

MEMOI'S of the REV. SAMUEL J. MILLS, late Missionary to the South Western Section of the United States, and agent of the American Colonization Society, deputed to explore the Coast of Africa. By Gardiner Spring, D. D. Pastor of the Brick Presb. Church in New York. Of This work has long been thought to be out of print, and many orders for it, have not been supplied,—recently, however, between two and three hundred copies were found in a store in a Southern city, which will be sold low to Sabbath School Libraries, and others.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE, in 1828; first published the New-York Observer. By Rev. William B. Sprague, stor of a Church in West Springfield, Ms-STATEMENT AND EVIDENCE of the Doctrine of Pastor of a Church in Dover, N. H.
REV. DR. SPRING'S SERMON, on Regeneration—a

w edition.
RAGSTERS' ENGLISH VERSION OF THE POL-YGLOT Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with a copious and original Selection of References to parallel and Illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hithwith a copious and original Selection of References allel and Illustrative passages, exhibited in a man erto unattempted. (CFThis work has been highly ed—ministers and others are requested to call and

BIBLE CLASS BOOK.

JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—The Bible Class Book, designed for the Mass. Sabbath Schools, and Families. Prepared for the Mass. Sabbath School Union. By N.W. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College. Revised by the publishing Committee.

Sanuel N. Tenney,
April 2. istf Depositary M. S. S. U.

COMMUNION SERVICE.

J. B. JONES, No. 123 Washington-St. Imports Silver Plated Church Flaggons, Cups, with and without Handles, Basons and Platters, and manufactures the same articles of Silver, to any pattern desired. Also, receives from the best Manufactures here, a regular Supply of White Metal Commonion Ware, all at the lowest market prices.

April 2. 6w.

THE AMERICAN READER.

E. & G. MERIAM publish and have for sale, THE AMERICAN READER: containing extracts suited to excite a love of Science and Literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of Schools. Price 75 cents.

to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of Schools. Price 75 cents.

It has been a subject of deep regret with many teachers, that some of the reading books for Schools now in use, contain passages offensive to modesty; and other passages in which the name of the Deity is used in a way, which in common sonversation, would plainly indicate a want of re-gard for the command, thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.—This work claims to be free from these faults. From the numerous favorable notices it has received the following are selected. Letter to the Compiler

Dear Sir, Hadley, Nov. 25, 1828.

I have examined the copy of the American Reader you sent me. The selection of the materials appears to be judicious, and I think it possesses merits superior to any work of the kind which has fallen under my observation.

GEO. NICHOLS, Preceptor of Hopkins Academy.

GEO. NICHOLS, Preceptor of Hopkins Academy.

"The American Reader is a handsomely printed duode of mo. It is, the greater part of it, a collection of elegant extracts from some of the best English and American writers, in prose and poetry. Many of the pieces are of very recent publication, giving to the book an interest which is wanting in some other similar works. We think it will be found exceedingly well adapted for the use for which it is designed. It is certainly an interesting miscellauy for families, and even for literary readers."

[Mass. Yeoman.

For sale by Peirce & Williams, Boston; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Mark Newman, Andover; S. Butler & Son, Northampton; D. F. Robinson & Co. Hartford.

E. & G. M. will soon publish Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.

Brookfield, 6th April, 1829.

F. S. DURIVAGE

WILL commence the next Term of his School on Monav, April 13th.
The following is the arrangement of the several classes

for the season.

The school for Young Ladies, every day from 8 to 1 o'clock. Instruction in Drawing and Painting, the French
and Spanish Languages, and the usual English Branches.

Terms, including all the branches, \$15 per quarter. In
this class no one is admitted under 12 years of age. The
afternoons of Thursday and Saturday, are exclusively devoted to the instruction of those young Ladies who cannot
attend at other times. Ladies are attended, at any hours
not occupied by the regular classes, either for private lessons,
or in class, at the Academy, or at their own houses, as they
may prefer.

The Evening School for the instruction of Gentlemen the French and Spanish Languages, and in Drawing and ainting, will be continued through the season.

The Early Morning School for Gentlemen, from sunrise

until 7 o'clock, will commence as soon as the length of the nornings will admit.
Franklin Street, April 4. 4w

MISS BROWN
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she continues her school on Milton fill, which is now open for the reception of Misses and Young Ladies. It is intended that the number of pupils shall be limited, and every exertion shall be made, to promote the advancement of those committed to her care, in the various branches of une-

those committed to her care, in the various branches of useful and polite Literature.

TERMS—Reading and Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and Needle-work per quarter, from \$3 to \$4.

History, Chronology, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Plain Sewing, and Ornamental Needle-work of various kinds, \$5.

Drawing and Painting, Drawing Maps, Painting by theorems on velvet and paper, including the above branches, \$6.

Including the French Language, \$7.

Music, \$6.

Music, \$6. References,-Rev. Dr. Richmond, Dorchester; Rev. S. Gile, Milton; Rev J. Greenleaf, Boston; Samuel Torry, Esq., Boston; Gerham Parsons, Esq., Brighton; Hon. S. S. Wilde, Newburyport; Benjamin Vaughan, Esq., Hallovedl, Maine; Charles Vaughan, Esq., do. John Merrick, Esq., do. Hon. P. Sprague, do. Milton, April 9, 1829.

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY .- Andover, Mass. IT is the design of this institution, to afford the most iberal advantages for the solid and complete education of

formation.—Arrangements are made to meet the high demands corresponding with the progress of public sentiment on the subject of female education, and with its consequent improve-ments—and the Trustees feel a confidence, that the just ex-pectations of the parents and friends of the young ladies who may enjoy the advantages of this school, will not be disap-soluted.

nointed.

For the purposes of instruction, they have creeted, on a cleasant and healthful spot, an elegant and spacious brick editice, 70 feet front, by 40 feet deep,—of two high stories and a basement room,—and fornished with ample and convenient rooms for study, recitations, and lectures.

venient rooms for study, recitations, and lectures.

An apparatus will be provided for illustrating, by experiment, the several branches of Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry—and a library, for reference, on all subjects connected with the studies of the school, and for other purposes tending to promote the general object.

The department of instruction will consist of an extensive course of English studies, with the Latin and French languages, Music and Drawing,—and will be under the direction of a gentleman, as Principal, with female Assistants in the regular branches of English education, besides teachers of French and ornamental branches.

The Trustees have engaged, as Principal, Mr. CHARLES GODARD, of Portsmouth, N. H.,—a gentleman, whose character, education, manners, and experience in the business of instruction, are such, as to inspire them with the

ness of instruction, are such, as to inspire them with the highest confidence of his success.

An Introductory Class will be added, for pupils between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who may not be prepared to enter on the higher studies of the school. This Class will receive that attention, which the importance of forming at an early period, correct mental and moral habits, and of acquiring thoroughly the elementary parts of education, demands. Terms of instruction in all branches except French, In-

Terms of instruction in an orance sector. In the strumental Music, and Drawing, \$24 per annum. In the Introductory Class, \$16 per ann. The year will be divided into three terms—and after the first, no charge will be made for a less period than one term.

on the first Wednesday in May next.—Pupils, on admission, will be examined and classed, at the discretion of the

Arrangements are making to establish in connexion, a Arrangements are making to establish in connexion, a boarding department,—where young ladies may enjoy the advantages of home, in an unremitted attention to their habits and deportment—in the parental tenderness and fidelity with which they will be used, to form and guard the character. Situations for boarding can also be obtained in highly respectable families of the village, and on favorable terms. Applications, on all subjects connected with the school, to be made to the Principal. In behalf of the Trustees, San't, C. Jackson't, C.

Applications, on an angle In behalf of the remarks be made to the Principal. In behalf of the remarks be made to the Principal. In behalf of the remarks be made to the Principal. In behalf of the remarks be made to the Principal San Lands and the Princip

BOXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Spring term of this Academy will commence on Thursday the 7th of May next, under the continued superin-tendance of Mr. T. J. FARSUM as Principal, for the instruc-tion of Males and Females, in all the various branches of a

icentific education, usually taught in Academies; together ith the French Language.—A Bible class will be connected with the school and the moral improvement of the stued with the school and the moral improvement of the stu-dents particularly regarded.

Mr. Farnham's qualifications as a teacher have secured to him the approbation of his former patrons in this Academy; & the Committee of agency feel a great confidence in recom-mending him to their friends and the public, as worthy of their

ntinued patronage.
Tuition in the English branches three dollars—the Lan-Tuition in the English branches three dollars—the Languages four dollars—with an additional charge of two dollars to those who attend to French—Board from \$1,50 to 1,75 per week. Per order, JACOB PEABODY.

Reference in Boston—Rev. Dr. Wisner, Dea. Josiah Bumstead, Dea. Nathaniel Willis. 6w April 2.

J. A. PERRY proposes opening a school on Monday the 6th of April next, at her residence in North Bridgewater, (opposite Rev. Mr. Goldsbury's Meeting-house,) for the reception of Young Ladies, who may be taught the following barrelose. (opposite Rev. Mr. Goldsbury's Meeting-house,) for the re-ception of Young Ladies, who may be taught the following branches, viz.: Reading, Orthography and Defining, Pen-manship, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Com-position, Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Elements of Chemistry, Botany, Use of Globes, and the French Lan-

guage.
Also—Plain Sewing, Lace and Muslin Embroidery, Rug
Work, Gold Lace-work, Purse, Net, and Bead-work on
Velvet and Canvass, Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper,
Map drawing, &c.—Stationary and materials for work will supplied if requested.

Price of tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per quarter. Board

on reasonable terms.-Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, N. Bridgewater. -Reference to Rev. John Goldsburt, ELIAB WHITMAN, Esq.) DANIEL NOVES, Boston. March 5.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.
THIS Institution was opened in July last and

THIS Institution was opened in July last under the appaintendence of the Rev. Daniel Hemenway. It is to object of the Trustees to furnish every facility for the animent of as thorough a female education, as can be obtain in the best Female Seminaries in the country. For to purpose a large and convenient brick edifice has been ere ed, containing a spacious school room—also lecture, ding and recitation rooms. Its location is on a pleasant inence, affording a fine view of the river and adjacent courty, and possessing all the advantages of retirement and gair, at the same time that it is near the boarding houses place of business.

lace of business.

Mr. Hemenway will devote his whole time to the inst

Order of chemical lectures will be tion of the pupils—a course of chemical lectures will be de livered during the term—well qualified female assistants are employed—maps, globes, philosophical and chemical apparatus, furnished.

The Spring Term will commence the first Wednesday in May, and continue 15 weeks. Trition 60.

The Spring Term will commence the first Wednesday in May, and continue 15 weeks. Tuition \$8 per Term for English branches; an additional charge for Latin, Firsch, Music and Painting.—Board including washing, \$2 pr. week.

By order of the Trustees, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, See's, References in Boston,—Rev. Messrs, Rand, Edwards, Green and Wisner; and the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Norwich, Conn. March 6, 1829.

UST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 50
Washington Street,—The Church Member's Guide, by
Rev. J. A. James. Edited by Rev. J. O. Choules, Pastor
of the Second Baptist Church in Newport, R. I.

GA Church Member's Guide, presenting, under distinct
heads, the duties of the various officers and members of a
Christian Church, as exhibited in the Sacred Scriptures,
has long been greatly wanted. Christian Church, as exhibited in the Sacred Scriptun has long been greatly wanted; and the publishers are lag in being able to present a work most judiciously adapted the object.—The aged and the young, the rich and the poliministers, deacons, and private members will all find structions, cautions, and admonitions calculated to go them in duty, and greatly to extend their usefulness in church and in the world. The work is confidently tee mended to the patronage of the churches.

April 16

TRIUMPHS OF RELIGION, by a Young Lady TRIUMPHS OF RELIGION, by a Young Lady.

"A Christian is the highest style of man."—Just received and for sale by JAMES LORKING, at the Cornbill Sabbath School Bookstore, No. 132 Washington Street, where may be had also a great variety of books for Sabbath School Libraries, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union at the Union prices.

The above production is by the author of Christian Martyrs, and other juvenile works of established reputation. In the preface the author remarks:—"She is satisfied that her work contains nothing inconsistent with the spirit of our holy religion; and if it should direct the attention of one young person to the importance of the truls it advocates;

young person to the importance of the truths it adv if it should be the instrument of inducing one backst return to Him from whom he has departed, she ail return to Him from whom he has dens herself most richly rewarded. Her object in herself most richly rewarded. Her object in writing the following pages was merely to throw together some slight sketches of the commencement of vital religion in the best to slew the obstacles which frequently oppose its progress and its ultimate and glorious trimphs over every difficulty.

As above,—Pickering's Greek Lexicon. 21 edition.

Willar's Reference Testament, a fine pocket edition.

Avril 9.

GFFOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Juion, and for sale at their Depository, Baptist Church, Sederal Street,—
Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant. 2 vols. Com-

piled by A. Bellard.
Memoirs of Seth Burroughs, of Williamsburgh, Mass Memours of Seth Burroughs, of withamsburgh, Mass.
who died May 10, 1828. Ry J. A. Nash, A. M.
Missionary Geography; or progress of Religion traced
round the world.
Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals. 2 vols.
Also—for sale at the Depository,—
Memoirs of selections.

Memoir of Legh Richmond. Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson.

The Persecuted Family. By Robert Pollok.
Course of Time. do. do.
Stewart's Journal of a residence in the Sandwich Islands. 2r.
Family Monitor. By J. A. James.
Plans and Motives for the extension of S. Schools, and a variety of other new and valuable works for Satibath Schools and Libraries, and the publications of the American S. S.
Union.
SAMEL N. TENNEY,
April 2. istf
Depositary M. S. S. U.
DRY GOODS.
E. P. MACKINTIRE, Charlestown, Ms. offers for sale a Prime Assortment of Forcign and Domestic Dry Goods, saitable for the present and approaching season—at the lowest market prices.

offers at very low prices.

he offers at very low prices.

HARD WARE.

No. 34, Union Street.

HOMES & HOMER have received by the ships Dover and Boston from Liverpool, and Africa from Bremen, a general assortment of CUTLERY & HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale a most term for the contract of the contract

which they offer for sale on good terms for cash or er

WARD WARE.
No. 19, Merchant's Row.
PROCTOR & PALMER, bave just received from Liverpool their SPRING SUPPLY of HARD WARE.
CUTLERY and BRASS GOODS, making a complete assortment for town or country trade, which they offer at fair prices for cash or credit.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE. CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A LARGE and complete assortment of CROCKERY & GLASS WARE for country trade, constantly on land and for sale in the original package, or repucked to order at the lowest prices, by I. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 20 Broad Street.

6w April 16.

BUMSTEAD & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, No. 113, Washington-street, [Nearly opposite Water-street,] BOSTON.

SUPERIOR PRINTING INK MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 36, Washington Street, Boston,—BOOK and NEWS INK. Man featured by G. Clark. Warranted, and on liberal terms The Ink used in the American Traveller Office the last en months has been manufactured by Mr. G. Clark, and we

have found it to be more uniformly good than any we before used. We think we can safely recommend others as being of superior quality. BADGER & PORTER Boston, Jan. 23, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.—Having use a some extent the Newspaper Ink manufactured by Mr. 6. Eark, I fully concur in opinion with Messrs. Badger & Form in regard to its quality, and cheerfully recommend it is notice of the fraternity.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1829.

The Recorder is worked on ink from the phase for the characteristics. ter in regard The Recorder is worked on ink from the above factory eopSm

FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE. THE Meeting House in Salem Street, belonging to, occupied by the "First Baptist Church and Somety," to removed in May next, or as soon as the Meeting House receipts for them in Hanover Street, shall be comped. Said House measures 77 by 57 feet, is built of gmaterials, and it is believed the Timber is nearly all sor particularly the Roof, which is built in a thorough mat —A fine apportunity is afforded to a Society in the com--A fine opportunity is afforded to a Society in the count wishing to build, as it can conveniently be made small

Also for Sale the Vestry, contiguous to said Meeting-house PROOF OF SELECTION OF THE PROOF OF THE PROOF

MARK NEWMAN,

MARK NEWMAN,

INTENDING to enlarge his buiness as a Bookseller, tequests those persons, who are indebted to him by Notes or quests those persons, who are indebted to him by Notes or quests of more than two years standing, to make immediate payment. Remittances may be made by mail, post paid Just published,—Dr. Porter's Serumon on Presumption, or Skeptical Men; and Beckwick's Dissussive, 2d edition, enlarged

NOTICE.

NOTICE:

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has purchased all the stock in trade of the late ELIAS MANNAED, he former partner, and having formed a copartnership with Mr EDWARD NOYES, who has been in the store for the last is vests, will continue under the name and firm of six years, will continue under the panie and MAYNARD & NOYES,

all the branches of business carried on by them for seve years past; and will be happy still to receive the partons so long enjoyed in the sale of Drugs and Medicines, Sos Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders, Ink. Powder, Ink. DANIEL NOYES

Boston, March 13, 1829. tf

PEW FOR SALE.

A WALL PEW in the Rev. Dr. Beecher's Meeting House, furnished with eachion and carpet, for sete. Apply at this effice.

NO. 18.

RELIGIO

AMERICA

In the operati States there is the destitute to In a late num American Bible 596 Bibles we wanted for pay, more than 500 f Scriptures. Bibles were erally as few d purchase the Bil on an average to bers in a state us consider the and the relation be purchased ch live in counties es of Bibles fo They live in an where public se read. But the not then learne not sit under t scriptures. Th value of this sa desire to posse think these cone

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the system purse ble Society at ho there is more pr labor in keeping and vigorous ac liberal gratuitou Society its stren ders on the Cont Bible Society ha of vast magnit enough, and the distribution to et its work is to pu make every fam ing; and make actual purchase. plied. We will Bible gratuitous It belongs to the to the Tract So Missionary Socieday School Unible Society, to r

> REL MESSAS. EDI "Catholie Disa friends of Cath oppression und mainly in their country it is tho of religious libe Christian Sabb

Another pror they cannot " b lands, for the n support of any country, and p the principles inconsistent wit any sum of m nance of a cler